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THE MOMENT APPROACHES.

From its site upon the high rocks that overhang the sea, Penruddock Castle, in all its Gothic and somewhat savage grandeur, frowns down upon the vale beneath; upon plain and upland, park and winding stream, and the pretty cottage far below, that lies half hidden by the spreading foliage.

Although belonging to sunny June, the day is dark and lowering.

The ocean, with a sudden roar, is rushing inland, to break out with furious hisses upon the long, low beach.

The sky is overcast; no faintest gleam of sunshine comes to lighten the gloom, or throw some brightness on the scene, so replete with heaviness and a vague melancholy.

"And such a winter wears the face of Heaven," that all the happy birds lie cowering out of sight.

Upon the castle walls the flag waves fretfully in the breeze. A sense of desolation and of coming evil is over all the place. The servants go softly to and fro, as though waiting solemnly for death's messenger, who comes with hurried feet. The moaning winds and drifting clouds murmur of misery, and plainly tell of dawning grief.

Beneath, in the valley, upon the grass-plot that belongs to the cottage, a man is walking slowly up and down with lowered head, and a heart filled with envy and vain longing. His face, though handsome and suggestive of good breeding, is dark, stern, and impenetrable. His arms are crossed behind his back. Just now an expression, almost evil, mars the beauty of his features. His thoughts, busy with the past and the present, are full of discontent.

Sometimes, as though unconsciously, he lifts his eyes to gaze upon the crimson flag floating so high above him, marking the spot where his sister-in-law, the Lady of Penruddock, lies at the point of death, very certainly to follow her husband into the land of shadows.

Within twelve months they will both lie buried, and all this goodly heritage, these swelling fields and softly undulating plains, will pass into the hands of a child, a feeble girl—a creature scarce fit to combat with the winds that blow; whilst *his* boy, his treasure beyond all price, must through all his life toil for daily bread.

At this moment a merry laugh rings out upon the air, and from the house, with fair hair flying, a lovely boy of seven runs eagerly and joyously, with arms extended, to the man so deep in envious thought.

As the sound of childish gayety smites upon his ear, his whole expression changes, and he lifts his head, and gladly welcomes the child with word and gesture, as he flings himself, breathless, upon the man's breast.

The boy clings to him, murmuring a joyful story of his escape from nurse and tutor without fear of reproof, and with no dread of the dark features and gleaming eyes above him, that betray some sense of cruelty.

Perhaps his little son is the one thing in all the world that does not shrink from George Penruddock, and is, therefore, doubly dear to him on that account.

He holds him now closely clasped against his heart, as though the contact were sweet to him, and whispers in his ear words of fond endearment that are almost womanish in their tenderness.

Yet even as he holds the youngster in his arms dark thoughts come again, and take fast hold of him.

But for the puny baby in the castle above, all these lands around him might be the boy's, and wealth and position be assured to him.

That thought it is which is now torturing, and which has long driven from his heart every feeling save only one that should inspire a human being.

He loves his little son; for him it is that this man is ambitious, and would enrich even by a crime.

The daughter of Alice Penruddock (once so vainly loved, now so long detested) will soon be in possession of all, whilst his little son, his pretty Dick, must forever remain portionless. It is this thought that constantly tortures, that poisons and lays waste his every hour.

The boy has darted off again chasing from flower to flower a showy butterfly; and once more Penruddock looks up sharply to where the crimson flag should be. But it is no longer there; and almost it seems as though a faint cry comes to him upon the rising wind.

He shivers, and then cries shame upon his superstitious fears, and tells himself it is but the shriek of the sea-gulls flying inwards from the storm.

The click of a latch makes him turn his head. The garden-gate is thrown wide, and a tall woman, of servant's rank, but finely formed, and of the gypsy type, comes hurriedly up to him. Her eyes are peculiarly large and dark, and there is a determination, a stolidity, about her lower jaw somewhat remarkable. Perhaps the touch of Romany blood is rather more discernible in carriage and complexion than in eyes and hair, though both are dark as midnight.

Penruddock grows a little pale as she approaches, and acknowledges her presence, not with speech, but by a slight gesture of the hand.

The woman takes no notice of his greeting, but, drawing herself up to her full height, for several moments gazes at him thoughtfully.

"Well?" he asks, at length, as though unable longer to endure her scrutiny.

"My lady is dead!" says the woman, slowly, rather than curtly, and with a difficulty which is very apparent to him.

Penruddock starts, and moves back a step or two. However prepared we may be for such news, the plain telling of it must occasion a shock.

"Ay," says the woman, quietly.

"Dead!" says Penruddock, in a low tone. "So soon—so very suddenly!"

"Yes, it is always so," returns she, moodily gazing at the sward; "the young and the gay go soonest. She is clay now, though a week ago she could chatter with the best; nay, so lately as an hour ago she called me by my name, and held my hand—so. I can feel the pressure still. But it is all over; she is still and cold now, poor soul! And it may be happier for her heart was broken!"

"How dreadful it all is—how depressing! I feel it as though—"

"No more, Penruddock," says the woman, suddenly, raising her head, and flinging up her hand with an uncontrollable and almost haughty gesture. So standing, she is quite beautiful; and though wearing the garb, loses all the aspect of the menial. "Hypocrisy is a vile sin; and why try to deceive me? There was no love lost between you. Even at the last, the very last, when life was nearly over, she—"

There is a pause; and Penruddock, in an agitated voice, says, with some excitement, "Go on! Do not hesitate—tell me the worst, Esther! At the last she spoke of me! What was it! Did she forgive?"

"Never!" says the woman, firmly. "No, not even then. You know how she disliked the master's will, and your being left sole guardian of the child in the event of her death. *I* say nothing," slowly, and with averted looks. "The dislike may have been—nay, must"—with a curious contraction of the brows—"have been unreasoning, but still it was there; and at the last she alluded to it. As I knelt beside her she laid her hand on mine, and whispered a few words. They were not many, but they were of you and the child. If you command that I should speak those words, of course I must; but better not hear them, sir—"

"Speak, woman!" replies he, roughly. "What could she say of me in death that would be harsher than that which she said in life?"

"Nay, then, if you *will* hear, of course you must," returns she; yet she pauses as though somewhat reluctant to proceed. "It always seemed to her a strange thing that Miss Penruddock (the little one) should by the will be compelled to live here in this small spot until her eighteenth birthday, when in reality she is mistress of *it*, and all the lands around, and the great castle up yonder."

"Tell me what she said of me as she died," says Penruddock, impatiently.

"She mentioned no names, but bending toward me, said, with her poor eyes wild and frightened, as it were, 'Now that I am torn, and forever, alas! from my sweet lamb, she must walk beside the *wolf!*'"

"Ah!" says Penruddock, drawing his breath quickly, and coloring darkly; "is that the truth, or is it only that which you have yourself invented?"

"It is true. You would have me speak. But"—lowering her head—"it may have been but raving. When death is near, how few know light from darkness!"

"What more did she say?" demanded he, as though deaf to her last remark.

"She made me swear that I would never forsake the little one; that as I had been its nurse for three long years, so I would still cherish and keep a watchful eye upon her. I swore it," says the woman, solemnly, raising her eyes to the dull sky above her, as though in memory of her "oath in heaven;" "and I shall never break that promise, come what will, and cost me what it may to keep it."

She pauses then, and looks keenly at Penruddock, who meets her gaze as firmly as though his heart was frank and true, his mind without a single thought of evil.

"When will it please you, sir, that I shall bring the child down?" she asks, presently, in a subdued tone. "This evening? Already she pines for her dead mother, poor bairn; but if with Maister Dick, I think the feeling of loneliness might be lightened, and, no doubt, in a very little time would cease to exist altogether."

"Very well. Let her be sent this evening," says Penruddock, slowly, unwillingly, as it seems to the ear of his attentive listener.

"Perhaps I hurry you?" she says with a certain newborn nervousness in her manner. "It is too hasty an arrival. There will be our sleeping-room to arrange, and the preparations for it may—"

"There need be no trouble," says Penruddock slowly. "There is nothing to arrange. My niece can sleep in the nursery with Wilkins."

"Miss Penruddock always sleeps with me in my room," says the woman, growing terror in her eyes. "Wilkins is nothing to her; I am all the world to her."

"For the future many things will be changed," says Penruddock, speaking coldly and with singular precision. "It is better you should understand at once that your services in this family will no longer be required. My son's nurse will be sufficient for both children."

The woman's face alters as he speaks until it is almost unrecognizable.

A gray, leaden pallor discolors her lips; her eyes grow strangely dark.

By a supreme effort, she so far controls herself as to speak with some appearance of calmness.

"You would separate me from the child?" she says, in a low, anguished tone.

Her hands are clasped behind her back, well out of sight, lest he shall see how the fingers, closing on each other, leave white marks upon the knuckles.

"Yes; it will be better so. I shall keep no one near my niece who may prejudice her against her uncle," replies he, with a slight sneer; "her guardian too, according to her father's wish."

She makes a quick gesture, as though she would dispute the insinuation; but he prevents her.

"It is useless arguing," he says. "Your manner betrays you. It is distrustful, and touches on insolence. From your mistress you have, I know but too well, imbibed a hatred of me strong as it is unjust."

The woman, pale now as death, makes a step forward.

"I was her nurse," she says desperately. "She is like my own—nay, more to me than the one I lost. All through her young life I have borne with her, cared for her, loved her. She is part of myself. At this bosom," crossing her hands passionately upon her breast—"she was fed. She is all on earth I care for—my *last* tie. And will you now compel me to part with her? Penruddock, have pity."

"I have spoken," returns he unmoved; "and tragic scenes have no charm for me. I shall give you a character, and any wages that are due you can have whenever it may suit you to come for them."

"Then it is all over," murmurs she, faintly, pressing her hand to her heart and turning away.

But when she has gone a yard or two, she comes back again, and confronts him with a look upon her handsome face ill to meet.

She is very white, and her large, unearthly eyes burn with a revengeful fire.

"I had forgotten," she says, slowly. "My lady sent you one more message. 'Tell him,' she said, 'that surely *he* shall be dealt with as he deals with *mine!*'"

So saying, she moves away into the leafy recesses of the wood, and is presently lost to sight.

CHAPTER II.

THE GUARDIAN.

July is come. The hot sun is pouring down its scorching rays on tree and drooping flower, on waving meadow, and the cool and smiling river, with its "water, clear as beryl or crystal," that, flowing through the cottage garden, rushes onward to the illimitable ocean.

Among the great roses, heavy with scent and bloom, the children are playing merrily, chasing each other in and out, and hither and thither, through countless rows of gaudy-colored beds.

Hilda Penruddock, the little heiress, with her yellow locks and pleasing countenance, fair as an angel's, and eyes, "colored with the heavens' own blue," is racing madly over walks and closely-shaven grass, looking like some "milk-white blossom of the spring."

Her cousin, tall and slender for his age, and handsome as an Indian cherub in spite of his golden-brown hair, is swiftly pursuing her, whilst merry laughter from both their lips ascends into the summer air.

"Ah, take care, Hilda!" calls the boy, as his cousin runs dangerously close to the deep shelving bank that overhangs the river. "Do not lean over. You know how strictly nurse has forbidden it."

"The river is shining—shining!" cries she. "See the little stars that dance on the top of it, and the pretty white lilies! I wish I had a lily!"

"Come away," returns he, coaxingly, "and I will get you prettier lilies from the lake outside by and by. Come, let us finish our game. Now, I am the robber chief, and you are my prisoner, and this is my castle."

Penruddock, sitting in the oriel window of the library that looks out upon the garden, watches the children at their play with moody brow and lips compressed.

Upon Hilda more especially his gaze is fixed. What a frail life—a mere breath, as it were—to stand between his and (what is far more to him) the boy's advancement!

That this baby should inherit what, but for her unwelcome birth, would by law have been his, embitters and makes wretched every moment of his life.

What a little, fragile thing she looks, flitting about in the sunshine, in spite of her merry laugh and joyous disposition—a thread that might be easily snapped!

Yet how slow is the great King of Terrors in claiming those whom we would wish away—how swift to clutch at those we would give our heart's blood to retain!

At this moment he sees the children leaning over the bank (perpendicular and utterly unprotected), at the base of which the water runs so rapidly.

The boy's warning to stand back comes to him upon the air.

What if the child, stooping *too* far, should overbalance herself, and sink into the foaming depths beneath—swollen with last night's rain—and be carried onward to the cruel ocean? Whose fault would it be? Who would be to blame? Such accidents happen very frequently.

Idly the awful thought presents itself, bearing with it a fascination hard to combat. Heart and brain it fills, to the exclusion of all other thoughts.

Meantime, Hilda has stopped short, and in her shrill, sweet treble has ordered Dick to go in-doors and bring her out the dolly that shall represent another unhappy captive to his powerful and daring arm.

Dick engrossed in the reality of his game, departs for the fresh prey, nothing loath, leaving her alone in the quiet garden, with no eye upon her save his who watches with disfavor her every movement.

At first, when left alone, she stands, her little finger in her mouth, as though uncertain what next to do. Then a butterfly, blue as the skies above her, crossing her path, she gives chase, and runs until it is beyond her reach, and she herself is once more close to the fatal bank before described.

She is singing softly a little gay song all about that silly Bo-peep of ancient memory, and the song is borne inwards, even to the ears of Penruddock, as he sits behind the curtains, cold and motionless, waiting for he hardly knows what.

Whatever fiendish thought has taken possession of him, he is, as yet, scarcely aware of it, but tarries, with white lips and distended eyes, that follow eagerly and glaringly each footstep of the child outside.

Hilda, with all the youthful longing for forbidden fruit, gazes eagerly down upon the water-lilies that are rocking to and fro on the disturbed breast of the agitated river.

Stooping over she examines them minutely, longingly, her eyes intense, a faint smile of pleasure on her lips.

Presently, kneeling down, she suspends half her small body over the sloping bank, as though to gain a nearer knowledge of the coveted flowers.

Penruddock, shrinking back, with one hand grasps the curtains, and trembles violently, whilst great drops of dew lie thick upon his forehead, that already in anticipation seems red with the cursed brand of Cain.

Eagerly he gazes on the little one. She is barely balanced; the slightest touch, the faintest motion, may send her over into the river.

Prompted, it may be, by his good angel, he makes a step forward, as though to stay the catastrophe so imminent. Then he suddenly stops.

A wretched memory that but belongs to his vile desire comes to him, and crushes all good within him.

Has he not somewhere heard that to speak, or call, or cry aloud to a child when in a dangerous position is but a swift and sure means to cause its sudden destruction? Therefore will *he* not speak.

And, as though virtuous feeling alone prompts him, he holds his peace, and tries to believe that his non-interference may yet save the child.

Yet, in reality, and he knows it well, he does not so believe. No, he can not so deceive himself.

The little heiress creeps still nearer to the brink, always with her soft and tender song upon her lips.

She sways suddenly, seeks to recover herself, and then the poor baby—filled with her childish longing for the unattainable, and with all her little soul rapt in admiration of the fatal lilies—falls forward.

For a moment she clings convulsively to the slippery bank, then, with a sharp and bitter scream, rolls downward, and is instantly snatched to the bosom of the greedy river as it rushes onward to the sea.

The whole awful tragedy has occupied scarcely more than one short minute.

Penruddock, rousing himself when it is too late, springs through the window, out into the garden, past the roses—that still smile and tremble coquettishly beneath the touch of the fickle breeze, as though no horrible thing had just been done—and gains the fatal spot.

Gazing with wild and too late remorse into the river, he fails to see signs of white frock, or whiter limbs, or small face, pale with terror.

The river has caught the little body, and hurried it along, past the curve of the rock, through the meadow, perhaps already—so deadly swift it is—out into the open sea. No tiny, struggling mass, still instinct with life, can be seen—nothing but the turbid waters.

Penruddock, with a groan, sinks upon his knees, and, failing each second lower, soon lies prone, an inert and unconscious heap, upon the grass.

How long he remains there, prostrate, and mercifully lost to time, he never knows, but a voice, sweet and loving, rouses him to life again.

"What is it, papa?" says Dick, bending over him. "Are you ill? You will catch cold, so get up. Nurse is always saying that Hilda and I are sure to catch sore throats if we lie on the grass."

As the little one's name passes the boy's lips, Penruddock starts and shivers, and after a few seconds, by a supreme effort, raises himself to his feet.

Never shall the boy know how evil has been this deed he has committed.

He moves very feebly indeed toward the house; but Dick follows him.

"Where is Hilda?" he asks, standing on tiptoe, to bring his face nearer to his father's. "I can't find her anywhere, and I left her just here. She is a little imp, and is always hiding from me; but she will come back when I want her. Hilda," raising his voice to a shout, "I shall pick the eyes out of Miss Maud" (the doll) "if you don't come soon. One would think she was *dead*, she is so silent. Why, papa, how pale you are! and how ill you look! Has any one been vexing you?"

"No," says Penruddock, harshly; and pushing the boy, for the first time, roughly from him, goes indoors.

Many years afterward, Dick Penruddock remembers how that day his father, for the only time in all his life, treated him harshly and without the accustomed tenderness.

CHAPTER III

AT THE OPERA.

It is the height of London season. All the world is alive and eager in search of amusement, and to-night, as Patti is to sing, each box and stall in the Italian House is filled—overflowing, indeed.

One box alone on the second tier is empty, and toward it numerous lorgnettes from the stalls beneath and from boxes opposite are anxiously directed.

The Diva has appeared, has sung her first solo, has been rapturously received, and applauded to the echo, and the house is now listlessly paying attention to a somewhat overdone tenor, when the door of the empty box opens, and a woman, pretty, and with a charming expression, if slightly *passe*, comes slowly within the light of the lamps.

She is followed by a girl, who, coming to her side, stands for a moment motionless, gazing down and around with a careless calm upon the fashionable multitude with which the vast building is crowded.

So standing together, the elder woman sinks into insignificance, whilst the younger becomes the center of attraction. She is of medium height, with a clear, colorless skin, and large blue expressive eyes. Her hair is not golden, but light brown, through which a touch of gold runs brightly. She is aristocratic, almost haughty in appearance; yet every feature, and, indeed, her whole bearing, is marked with a melancholy that seems to check even the smile that on very rare occasions seeks to dissipate the sadness on her lovely countenance.

She is dressed in a somewhat strange fashion for so young a girl. Her gown is of black satin, relieved by some heavy golden chains that encircle her neck; she wears black gloves to her elbow, and an enormous black fan flecked with gold. Upon her fair hair a tiny Indian cap of black satin, embroidered with gold, and hung with sequins, rests lightly.

She is whimsical, old-fashioned, what you will, but perfect in every look and movement.

Having completed her slow survey of the house, she turns and says something in quite a languid fashion to her companion, who laughs, taps her with her fan, and motions her to the chair opposite.

"What a success you are, Maud!" says the elder woman, fondly. "Even royalty has taken notice of your entrance! Did you observe that?"

"Royalty, as a rule, is very rude!" says Maud, slowly, after which they both fall into line and turn their attention to the divine Adelina.

Two young men in the stalls beneath, who up to this have been engrossed with the new beauty, at this instant turn to each other.

"Who is she?" asks the youngest, eagerly. "I have been in town some time—quite three weeks—but anything like that has not—"

"Dear child, don't—don't say it!" interrupts his companion, sadly. "It isn't like you. Not to know *her*, argues yourself unknown! I thought better of you! She is our beauty *par excellence*, our modern Venus, and licks every one else into fits! She is the very cream of the cream where beauty is concerned, though somewhat shady, I am reluctantly compelled to admit, in the matter of birth."

"Birth!" repeats the young man, with a start. "But look at her—look at her hands, her profile! Who can dispute the question of birth?"

"No one! It is indisputable! That charming girl up there, with the most irreproachable nose and the haughtiest mouth in Christendom, was picked off the street by her chaperone, Mrs. Neville, when a baby, and is probably—at least, so I hear—the daughter of a woman, poor, but strictly honest—they are *always* strictly honest—who lived by infusing starch into limp linen! I really don't like to say coarsely that she was a washerwoman, it sounds so vulgar."

"It sounds as horrible as it is impossible," says the younger man, still gazing dreamily at the box that holds his harmony in black and gold.

"Most impossible things are horrible," says his companion, lightly. "They grate; they are out of the common. Perhaps that is their charm. Miss Neville charms. Yes, that is her name; her adopted mother wishes her to be so called. Don't look so excessively shocked, my dear Penruddock; it is rather a romance, if it is anything at all, and should create in your mind interest rather than disgust."

"It is not disgust I feel, it is merely a difficulty of belief," says Penruddock, vaguely. "Is *that* her adopted mother?" shifting his glasses just for a moment from the calm and beautiful blue eyes that have so bewitched him, to the faded pretty woman who sits near them.

"Yes. *She* is all right, you know,—quite correct. She is George Neville's widow, son to Lord Dulmore, you may remember, who broke his neck, or his head, or something—I don't exactly know what—when out hunting."

"Yes; I remember. He was a friend of my father's. By the bye, that Mrs. Neville must be a sort of connection of ours—at least her sister married my uncle. But all friendship there ceased with my aunt's death. I don't recollect anything about it myself, but I believe a coldness arose after my poor little cousin's unhappy accident. You heard all about that, of course?"

"A very fortunate accident for you, all things considered. Other fellows' cousins don't drop off like that," says Mr. Wilding, in an aggrieved tone.

"My father was awfully cut up about it," says Penruddock; "he has never been the same man since. Moody, you know, and that; and goes about for days together without speaking a word. It preyed upon him. And the Wynters—my aunt's people—said ugly things about it; that sufficient care hadn't been taken of the poor little thing, and all the rest of it. But of course it was nobody's fault."

"Of course not! Some people—especially law relations—are never happy except when making themselves disagreeable. That's their special forte. The fact that your father minds them betrays in him a charming amount of freshness."

"And so she adopted that lovely girl!" said Penruddock, presently, returning to his contemplation of Beauty's box, and refering to Mrs. Neville.

"She might have done worse, might she not? I shouldn't mind adopting her myself," says Mr. Wilding, genially. "And nobody seems to mind about the linen; she is received everywhere, and has refused several very good men."

"Tell me all about it; do, now, that's a good fellow," says Penruddock, leaning back in his seat, and beginning to look profoundly interested.

"There isn't much of it. It is a romantic story, certainly, and a very Quixotic one, but it can be told in a word or two. Brevity is the soul of wit. To begin with, you must try to master the fact that Mrs. Neville adores dogs, and driving in the Park one day about fifteen years ago, she drew up her carriage at the railings and proceeded to gratify the appetite of her Pomeranian by bestowing upon him a cracknel.

"Even as he broke it, a faint cry from the world outside her carriage attracted her attention, and glancing up she saw a very lovely child in the arms of a tall, rather peculiar-looking woman. The child was gazing at her imploringly, its little hand extended as though desirous of the biscuit the dog was devouring.

"Mrs. Neville is tender hearted. The child, as I said, was beautiful; a very model for an angel or a love. Mrs. Neville, who even *now* is nothing if not emotional, gazed entranced; the pretty baby pouted, and cried again for the biscuit. The cry went to her listener's heart.

"'She is hungry,' she said, to the woman who leaned against the railings in a picturesque attitude.

"'She is often hungry, madam,' returned the woman, stolidly, yet far from brutally; indeed, the apparent hopeless resignation in her tone must have been very perfectly done from all I have heard.

"Mrs. Neville, an unaccountable pang at her heart, pressed all her remaining biscuits into the baby's hands; told the woman to call upon her next day; heard next day the child was an orphan; and the end of it was, took her to her house and heart, to the intense disgust of numerous nieces and nephews, who had looked on Mrs. Neville as their joint prey. There you have the whole history, I believe."

"It is a very strange story; she must have seen a great many pretty children besides this particular one. Why did she choose her?"

"Fancied she saw in her some resemblance to a dead sister, that was very fondly, and even extravagantly regretted—your aunt, Mrs. Penruddock, I suppose, as she hadn't another sister that I ever heard of."

"If she—the young lady above—is like Mrs. Neville's sister, Mrs. Neville must be very unlike her own people," says the young man, slowly.

"Yet, strange to say, that girl is most absurdly like a portrait of Mrs. Penruddock that hangs in the small drawing-room in South Audley Street, where Mrs. Neville lives. Not that there is anything so very remarkable in that; one sees chance resemblances every day. But you, being one of the family, should see this likeness yourself."

"No; I have no recollection of aunt. My father and she were always on bad terms with each other during her lifetime, and there is no picture of her at the castle. The one you mention was sent to Mrs. Neville at her death. I have been so much abroad that I am quite a stranger to the Wynters and all their set. You know Mrs. Neville?"

"Intimately; and Beauty, too," with an amused smile. "And every Tuesday afternoon Beauty gives me a cup of tea with her own fair little hands."

"Indeed!" exclaimed Penruddock.

"Yes, indeed; you did not think such bliss could be on this miserable earth, did you? And sometimes, *not often*, I take a nice boy, when I find one, and introduce him to Mrs. Neville."

"Am *I* a nice boy?" asks Penruddock, with a laugh. "Wilding, if you will introduce me to Mrs. Neville, I shall never forget it to you as long as I live!"

"And a great deal of good that will do me," says Wilding, mildly. "However, I consent, and on Tuesday you shall make your bow to Mrs. Neville, and worship at Beauty's shrine."

"Oh, thank you, my dear fellow, that you!"

"But one word of warning—don't go and fall in love with her, you know; it wouldn't do at all. I am responsible for you to your father, and it would be the worst possible taste on your part to bring down his condemnation on my head."

"Do not make yourself unhappy about that," says Penruddock, quietly. "It may be my fate to be miserable about Miss Neville—I feel inclined to believe that—but I am not sufficiently vain to flatter myself that she will ever take the trouble to make herself miserable about me."

[*To be Continued.*]

A TELEGRAPHER'S ROMANCE.

The Strange Way in Which He Made the Acquaintance of his Wife.

"I will tell you an incident connected with telegraphing by sound," said the telegraph operator. "After I came to New York I lived in a quiet street, which is now a noisy thoroughfare. I spent most of my time when away from the office in my room. One evening while sitting at my window, I happened to look across to the opposite house, where I saw a pretty girl at one of the windows. She was leaning against the casement tapping on the glass with a pencil. After this I saw her at the same place many times. We had got as far as a nodding acquaintance, but I had no opportunity of speaking to her. One afternoon, having come home somewhat early, I was seated at my window thinking of my pretty friend opposite. I almost unconsciously tapped a salute to her on the window pane with my pencil, using the telegraphic signs. I was very much surprised when a reply came from her in the same way. She understood the signs and could use them. After that we had long talks across the street, and, as our interest in each other deepened into a warmer feeling, many a tender message was sent by the air line. You may not believe it, but we were engaged to be married before we had ever exchanged a word or before either had heard the other speak a word. Afterward I was introduced properly, and married the young lady the following Christmas, and that is what I call getting a wife on tick.'"—[The Sun.

Plenty of Newspapers.

Montevideo, the capital of Uruguay, with a population of 125,000, has twenty-three daily newspapers, more than any other city in the world—three times as many as London, and nearly twice as many as New York. Buenos Ayres, the capital of the Argentine Republic, across the Rio de la Plata, has twenty-one daily papers for a population of 400,000. Other cities in South America are equally blessed, except those of Ecuador, Bolivia, and Paraguay, in which no daily newspapers are published. The South American papers are not issued so much for the dissemination of news as the propagation of ideas. They give about six columns of editorial to one of intelligence, publish all sorts of communications on political subjects, furnish a story in each issue, and often run history and biography as serials. One frequently takes up a daily paper, and finds in it everything but news, so that last week's issue is just as good reading as yesterday's.

The principal reason and necessity for having so many newspapers is that every public man requires an organ, in order to get his views before the people, and the editors are ordinarily politicians or publicists who devote their entire time to the discussion of political questions, and expect the party or faction to which they belong to furnish them the means of living while they are so employed. Each of the papers has a director, who holds the relation of editor-in-chief, and a sub-editor, who is a man of all work, edits copy, looks after the news, reads proof, and stays around the place to see that the printers are kept busy. There is never a staff of editors or reporters as in the United States, and seldom more than the two men. The director usually has some other occupation. He may be a lawyer, or a Judge, or a member of Congress, and he expects his political sympathizers to assist him in furnishing editorials.

Made to Do His Duty.

Samuel Davidson, of Corydon, Ind., failed to supply his family with enough wood to keep them warm. A lot of his neighbors seized him, the other evening, hitched him to a sled, and forced him to haul wood all night. When he lagged he was well whipped with limber switches.

JAPANESE ART IN NEW YORK.

A Spectacle Which Few People Have Ever Seen on This Side of the Water.

That everything that is worth seeing can be seen in New York, is not a truism; but it is true there are many things that are worth observing that are not generally seen. But a limited number of persons are aware that there are two rooms in one of the Japanese manufacturing and trading companies that truly represent a miniature house, and which are finished, furnished and decorated in the true Japanese style. The house is the work of a first-class mechanic of Tokio. An ascent of five steps brings one to the outer door, which is of hardwood and sliding, as indeed are all the Japanese doors, which move without a creak or jar. The door leads to the reception or "tea" room. The ceiling is constructed of woven bamboo variegated, smoked and natural. Along the hardwood wainscotting there is a border of lacquered wood and the walls are covered with paper in gold spatter-work of a soft, artistic tone. There is nothing nailed to the floor, but under the feet is matting which feels unusually soft and springy. This matting is laid on a cushion or bed of straw about six inches thick and enclosed in cloth and corresponding in width to the matting. The size of a Japanese apartment is never given in feet or inches, but is said to be a room of so many mattings, and a matting is generally understood to represent a space of three by ten feet.

The window in the reception room is made of rice paper in place of glass, and gives just as much light as though constructed of the latter material, although it is of a softer tone. In Japan it is customary for only the richest class to have rice-paper windows in their dwellings. This room contains a sideboard upon which there are water bottles and tea caddies, while underneath there is a set of lacquer ware for rice and other soft food, and porcelain ware for meat and fish. In the centre of the room there stands a bronze firebox containing a bed of ashes of leaves. When it is desired to have a fire some charcoal is placed on these ashes and kindled in the open air, and after the smoke escapes it is returned to the room and throws out a good heat. Between the tea-room and the parlor there are hand-painted silk-front sliding doors, which can be opened from either side. The ceiling and wainscoting of the parlor are of various hard woods, the walls and floors being covered similar to those of the reception room. Here, of course, is found an incense burner and bronze smoking sets. But few ornaments are visible. On opening a cupboard, however, in one corner of room, various curios are found. This is the prevailing custom in Japan, and the mistress of the house changes the ornaments from time to time, putting those not in use in the cupboard. On state occasions, however, she displays her entire collection. About the house are scattered a number of small windows with a panel of fret work, with bamboo shades. There are not any chairs in the house, their place being supplied by cushions. In one part of the parlor there is a raised platform which is kept for distinguished guests and the host is supposed to kneel before it to serve them. The woodwork and interior finish are very simple; the doors and window frames are without mouldings and there are no mantel carvings. Repeated dustings with rubbings have given to the natural wood a polished surface and a mellow tint. The beautiful lacquer work formerly so extensively manufactured by this skillful people, and which could be procured at so trifling a cost, is now becoming rare; in fact, so valuable has this old lacquer work become that many pieces of it have been returned from Paris, New York and other art centres to Japan to be sold.

Bring up Young Men.

Some three years ago, in an editorial, we advised our manufacturers to select one or more boys from good and tried families—boys that bid well to become staid, energetic business men. Send them to some institute where they can get the training you desire to fit them for your work. Open an account with them; when you send them away, charge the expense to them as you pay it out; and when they graduate, and you put them in the mill give them to understand that if they prove themselves worthy of trust, you will make them sharers of the profits. You will get a black one in while, but as a rule you will get young men who will help to carry your burden, while you do the thinking. And your business secrets will be kept. Besides, to have half a dozen young men coming up in this way will elevate the tone of your works. Instead of one owner going through the mill once or twice a day, there will be an owner in sight somewhere all the time. You can then use your skill and experience where it will produce the most money.—[Wade's Fibre and Fabric.

Shocking Bad Taste.

"My dear, don't you intend to invite Mr. and Mrs. Green to your party?" asked Mr. Biller.

"Certainly not."

"Why not, my dear? They are good friends of ours."

"What if they are? I am going to invite Mr. and Mrs. Brown."

"Well, can't you invite the Greens as well?"

"Why, John Biller, you shock me with your taste. Brown and Green in my parlors together! Why next you'll be asking me to wear blue and yellow. I declare you men have no idea whatever of harmony."

The Point of View.

A Boston man, visiting in Chicago, is both surprised and disgusted with the discovery that the Chicago man has no ancestors, no family portraits except such as have been brought into the family by purchase at an auction store, and no pedigree. On the other hand, the Chicago man, when he goes to Boston, stands speechless with awe at the lofty scorn with which the men whose grandfathers founded the family and the family fortune by selling rum and molasses a hundred years ago look down upon the men who are selling rum and molasses to-day.—[Chicago Inter Ocean.

Didn't Know His Own Cheese.

A Chautauqua county cheese maker went to Buffalo the other day and brought home a fine imported Swiss cheese. All praised it but his wife, who, after the praise had ceased, said that she had found her husband's private mark on the cheese. He had paid thirty-three cents a pound for the very cheese that he had made and sold for six cents.

A Royal Son.

Albert Victor Edward, eldest son of the Prince of Wales, is described as a shy, pale, boyish-looking young fellow, who doesn't look his twenty-two years. He is devotedly attached to his mother, whom he resembles in character and features.

Young Men in Society.

The fashionable girl plays the violin now-a-days. Yet people wonder why young men care less for society than they used to.

Short and to the Point.

Dude.—"Aw, I say, what's good to make the moustache grow?"
Barber.—"Years!"

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
FRIDAY, - - - MARCH 19, 1886.

THOMAS SEXTON, the home rule member of Parliament for Tyrone, who is only thirty-nine years of age, is not only regarded as the ablest speaker among the Irish members, but is pronounced by Mr. Gladstone to be the best equipped and most finished orator in the House of Commons, to whose speeches, he says, he always listens with the greatest pleasure.

A DISPUTE about wages between W. P. Rend & Co., coal operators near Pittsburg, and their employes, has been referred for final settlement to Rev. Father Hickey and Rev. E. R. Donehoo, the former a well known Catholic priest of Braddock, and the latter an equally prominent Presbyterian clergyman of Temperanceville. They entered upon their duties on Wednesday.

A RESIDENT in one of the interior counties of New York writes to the Utica *Herald* earnestly advocating the erection of a monument to Horatio Seymour, "the man so eminent in ability, highly regarded, devoted to the State, the country and the public good." The Democracy of his native State could not honor themselves more highly than by the erection of a fitting testimonial to perpetuate the memory of so pure a public man and so unselfish a Democrat as Horatio Seymour.

THE committee on the judiciary in the lower branch of Congress decided last week, after a discussion running through three days, to make an adverse report upon a bill introduced by Mr. Oates, of Alabama, prohibiting foreign cattle companies in the Western States and Territories from acquiring title to or owing lands within the United States. During the discussion in the committee room Mr. Oates made the declaration that upwards of 21,000,000 acres of land in large tracts were under the control of foreign companies or individuals—most of them English lords and other noblemen—who were gradually introducing the English tenantry system. Mr. Oates will make a minority report and endeavor to secure favorable action on the bill in the House.

A BILL has been introduced in the New York Legislature, in pursuance of the recommendation of Governor Hill, which provides for the establishment of County Boards of Arbitrators to settle labor disputes. The Boards are to consist of five persons, two chosen by the employes, two by the employers and the fifth by the four first named, who are subsequently to be licensed by the Judge of the Court and permitted to examine witnesses under oath touching the matters in dispute. A State Board of three persons, one to be selected by the workingmen, is also provided for, to determine finally appeals from the decision of the local boards. Local boards are not to be paid for their services except for items of necessary expense, but the State Board is to be provided with an adequate salary, fixed in the bill at $3 000. Appeals must be made from the decision of the local boards within ten days. It is said this scheme meets with favor both on part of the employers and the labor organizations.

DANIEL WEBSTER in his time was called the "Great Expounder" of the Constitution and understood the intent and meaning of that charter of our liberties quite as well as George F. Edmunds, John Sherman, and the rest of the Republican statesmen of the present day. When he was in the Senate Webster had occasion to take part in a discussion involving the very question now in issue between the Republican leaders and Mr. Cleveland—the right of the Senate to be consulted in regard to removals from office by the President. The following extract from one of his speeches will show on which side of the question his eloquent voice would be raised if he now occupied a seat in the Senate. It is a complete endorsement of all that Mr. Cleveland claims in his late special message to the Senate. Webster in the course of his speech said:

> Sir, since the practice has become a settled practice, since every administration has indulged in it and since it must now be considered as the legal construction of the Constitution that it is one of the powers of the President to remove incumbents from offices which they hold, it follows, as a necessary and as an inevitable consequence, that this power thus legally vested in the President must be exercised by him as independently of our control as any other power that is to be exercised by him under the Constitution. * * And I see no ground upon which we can call upon him to give us reasons for the manner in which he exercises that power any more than we can call upon him to give reasons for the manner in which he exercises any other power under the Constitution.

THE Clarion *Jacksonian*, a Democratic paper, made the charge last week against President Judge T. S. Wilson, of the Clarion and Jefferson district, that when he was a candidate last fall he made a promise to grant a license to a hotel keeper for his influence in securing votes at the election; and with having asked another citizen, after other inducements had failed, whether money would secure his support. The paper also asserts that in one election district a certain sum per head was offered for Wilson votes. The editor of the *Jacksonian* claims to have affidavits sustaining these charges and boldly invites Judge Wilson to institute legal proceedings against him in which their truth may be inquired into. These are most serious and startling accusations to make against any candidate for office, but they are especially so when made against a man who occupies a high judicial position, and we cannot see how Judge Wilson can refuse to accept the editor's invitation to bring suit against him and have the entire matter submitted to the ordeal of a court and jury. If he refuses to avail himself of this alternative public confidence in him will be impaired and his usefulness as a Judge will be utterly destroyed. The district over which Judge Wilson presides is strongly Democratic and he was elected over Judge Corbett, appointed by Governor Pattison about a year ago to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Knox, by only a small majority.

AS FAR as the investigation by Governor Pattison and Attorney General Cassidy into the management of the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools has gone, a most disgraceful and shameless condition of affairs has been developed. After spending three or four days at the Mount Joy school they repaired to the Chester Springs school, in the adjoining county, of which James L. Paul, who up to the first of last January filled the position of chief clerk in the Department of Orphans' Schools at Harrisburg, is one of the owners or contractors and also the manager in charge. In some respects this school showed a slight improvement on that at Mount Joy scarcely worthy of notice, however, and while the Governor and Mr. Cassidy were in the act of leaving for Harrisburg they were grossly insulted in the presence of Paul by some of the larger boys, a performance for which they had evidently been trained by Paul himself or some one else who exercises supervision over them. The school at Whitehall, in Cumberland county, was next visited, where much greater care and attention seem to be given to the children than at the other two above named. With this school Wright and Paul have no connection, but Moore, the manager, stubbornly refused to exhibit his books or to tell how much money he made in a year out of his management of the institution. From there the Governor and Attorney General went to the McAllisterville school, in Juniata county, one of ex-State Senator Wright's possessions. The condition of this school was little, if any, better than that at Mount Joy or Chester Springs, and those in charge of it absolutely refused to be examined under oath touching its management. On Monday last the Governor and Mr. Cassidy arrived at Mercer, the home of George W. Wright and also of Gordon, one of his partners in farming four of the schools, which includes the one at Mercer, and remained there until Tuesday evening. The condition of this school is even worse than that of those in the eastern part of the State.—Wright was not at home and was not therefore present at the examination, but his brother, R. R. Wright, the general manager at the school, was present, and when Mr. Cassidy asked to see his books he was informed by Wright that he could not do so. Some of the boys were examined by the Governor and Mr. Cassidy and told a sickening tale about personal abuse, want of clothing and poor, inadequate food. The school at Dayton, Armstrong county, was visited on Wednesday, but with what result we have not yet heard. Out of this investigation will come at the proper time and in the proper way, unless he resigns, Dr. Higbee's removal as Superintendent of the Orphans' Schools, and in the meantime Wright and his fellow conspirators in prostituting a munificent charity to base speculative purposes, will be made amenable to all the provisions of law that will reach them. The Governor and his Attorney General are in terrible earnest in regard to this matter and neither of them was ever known to shirk any official responsibility.

ALTHOUGH what is known as Blair's Educational bill, so called because its author is Mr. Blair, of New Hampshire, passed the Senate two weeks ago, it will not get through the House, inasmuch as the Committee on Education in that body on Friday last after a spirited debate, decided to shelve the bill until the 16th of April, which is regarded as equivalent to its defeat. The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 36 yeas to 11 nays, fifteen Democrats voting for it, of whom *thirteen* are from the old slave-holding States. The bill provides for the appropriation of $77,000,000 to be paid by the Government to the different States in the Union for the support of the common schools and for the establishment of better methods of instruction. The money is to be distributed according to the illiteracy of the various States, and the larger bulk of it will therefore go to the South. The money is to be paid out during a period of eight years, the first year $7,000,000; the second year $10,000,000, and so on, varying each year in amount until the eighth year, for which the amount is $5,000,000. The States in order to receive this money must disburse for the same purpose as much as is given to them by the Government, and the States that fail to do so will not get any of the money. The Federal Government has not the shadow of authority to appropriate money for the schools of a State, and in the Senate the friends of the bill were driven to defend it on the "general welfare" clause in the Constitution, which is simply a construction of that instrument under which Congress would be omnipotent and could do anything it wanted. It is a most vicious project, an encroachment on the rights of the States and the assertion of a doctrine which the Democratic party was founded to resist, viz, that the general Government can interfere in matters not definitely embraced within the powers granted to Congress in the Constitution. If the bill should be permitted to pass the House, the Democratic majority in that body ought to go out of business as Democrats.

BISHOP BECKER, of Wilmington, Del., is reputed to be the most learned of American Catholic prelates. He is familiar with fourteen languages, can speak eight with fluency and has a reading acquaintance with several more. Beside this, his scientific knowledge is extensive and varied, extending into all the well known fields of science as well as some that have been little explored. He has been called the "Intellectual Saul" of the Catholic hierarchy in the United States, and all who know him think he well deserves the title.

THE President on Tuesday last nominated John H. Oberly, of Illinois, as a member of the Civil Service Commission in place of William L. Trenholm, of South Carolina, resigned, and Charles Lyman, of Connecticut, now chief examiner of the Civil Service Commission, to be a Civil Service Commissioner, in place of Dorman B. Eaton, resigned. On the same day Mr. Trenholm was nominated as Controller of the Currency, in place of Henry W. Cannon, resigned.

LONDON has a population of 4,000,000.

THE GRAND ARMY'S REPORT.

Result of the Investigations of the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools.

The committee of the Grand Army of the Republic appointed by General Gobin to look into the alleged mismanagement of the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools have forwarded to him their preliminary report. Their examinations, with the official workings of the Soldiers' Orphans' Department at Harrisburg, were adverted to in Saturday's issue of the *Post*. The following is the main part of the report:

An official communication received by your committee was from the chief clerk of the Soldiers' Orphans' Department at Harrisburg, who, under date of March 22nd, stated: "The act which will be found on page 174 of the Pamphlet Laws fixes the price to be paid for the education and maintenance of the children. *There is no written contract or agreement other than this.*" * * (The italics are ours.)

Our next meeting was held to-day in the office of of the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans' Schools. Dr. E. E. Higbee and his clerk were present and submitted for our consideration the blanks in use, and also the reports of the inspectors of the department. On inquiry we found that the statement that there were no written contracts or agreements was correct, and there was no evidence to show that such contracts had ever been made. The act of 1867, under which the schools were first established in their present form, is so plain and positive on this point that we are unable to comprehend how those charged with its execution have for nineteen years ignored this, one of its most essential provisions.

Your committee further found that the bond required to be filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth by the Superintendent, under the act of 1871, consolidating the Department of Soldiers' Orphans with the Department of Public Instruction, in the sum of $20,000, with three sufficient surities to be approved by the Auditor General, had not been filed, but that in its stead one in that amount with two sureties had been approved by the Governor and filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Special inquiry was made by us for the names of the trustees, proprietors and principals of the institutions now employed as Soldiers' Orphans' Schools, for the purpose of ascertaining those responsible for the care and custody of the children. Here we were again unable to secure the desired information, and only by a visit to the Auditor General's department were we able to find out who drew the moneys paid by the State for the support of the schools. The bills certified by the Superintendent were made in the name of the school, verified by the affidavit of some one whose official status in connection with the school is generally not stated, but who swears that the charges made are in accordance with the contract between the State and proprietors of the school.

The Auditor General, being asked what knowledge he possessed of the parties entitled to receive moneys due for the support of the soldiers' orphans, stated that the contracts between the State and the proprietors of the schools were on file in the Department of Soldiers' Orphans, and that the Superintendent certified the correctness of the vouchers, and the affidavit attached testified that they were in accordance with the terms of such contract.

A detailed examination of the vouchers and warrants submitted developed the fact that James L. Paul, formerly Chief Clerk of the Department of Soldiers' Orphans' Schools, and now one of the owners of the Chester Springs school, had indorsed a warrant for $6,352.77, due on August 31, 1885, as 'Manager of the Chester Springs Soldiers' Orphans' School," he being at that time Chief Clerk as above stated. More startling—and requiring no comment from us—is the fact that the warrant for the quarter ending May 31, 1885, was for $5,548 25, and the one for the quarter ending February 18, 1885, was $5,594 54, both being endorsed by M. S. McCullough.

The warrant for the quarter ending February 28, 1885, still pending in the Auditor General's department, is for $11,232.21. The number of scholars at this school on February 28, 1685, when M. S. McCullough was proprietor, was 153. On the same date this year, when J. L. Paul had resigned his Chief Clerkship early in the year and publicly assumed the management of the school, it was 312.

A similar condition of affairs, though not to the same extent, exists in the other schools, reported to be the property of the parties owning the Chester Springs School.

Our inquiries, so far, satisfy us that the enforcement of the laws establishing and maintaining the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools has been neglected by those charged with their maintenance, and it is not surprising that, under these circumstances, those who managed the schools should do so with an eye only to the profits to be derived therefrom, and not with a desire to properly care for, maintain and educate, at the expense of the State, the children of our dead or disabled comrades.

The remedy for the present deplorable and disgraceful condition of affairs, as developed by the investigation of the Governor and Attorney General, is entirely within the control of the Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' schools and the Governor of the Commonwealth, who may at any time annul any or all the contracts if any of the conditions of such contracts have not been fulfilled by any contractor. We feel assured that such annulment of contract, agreement or arrangement of any kind existing or supposed to exist between the State and the proprietors of these schools will have the hearty approval of all good citizens.

Such action would not be a novelty in the administration of Soldiers' Orphans' Schools, Superintendent Higbee having heretofore exercised this power in connection with one of the schools. Good, and good only can result from a similar exercise of power in the present juncture of affairs, removing those who have failed to comply with the laws of the State and violated the laws of common humanity, and placing the children under the care of men and women who will faithfully execute the intention of a great State in caring for those whom a generous Commonwealth has adopted as its wards.

We suggest that the Auditor General decline to approve any warrants for the payment of bills in connection with these schools until proper contracts have been executed and the laws otherwise fully complied with, and in this suggestion it is our intention to include the regulations governing the amount and quality of the clothing issued; the quantity, quality and preparation of the food for the children; the extent of and the furnishing of the lavatory, the sleeping and other accommodations; the number and qualifications of teachers and instructors employed; and for the enforcement of all this, intelligent, systematic and frequent inspections of all the schools in all their arrangements by the officials paid and employed by the State.

* * * * * * * *

LOUIS WAGNER, Chairman;
WM. MCCLELLAND,
A. C. REINOEHL,
EZRA H. RIPPLE,
W. N. JONES.

THE Philadelphia *Times* thinks that James G. Blaine may carry New York some time after Roscoe Conkling is dead.

SPEECH OF SENATOR EDMUNDS.

In his long argument of yesterday Senator Edmunds added nothing to what is contained in his report concerning the right of the Senate to demand for its secret executive sessions papers relating to removals from office. While disclaiming any desire or purpose to interfere with the power of the President to make removals, Senator Edmunds and his political associates demand the papers containing the reasons for the removal of a District Attorney of the United States in Alabama. In effect where lies the difference between claiming the right to demand the reasons for making a removal and the claim for the papers in regard to such removal?

The object of Senator Edmunds is best seen from his own recital of the facts on which his argument is based. He related that Mr. Duskin was appointed Attorney for Alabama by the President, with the consent of the Senate, and that while holding his commission and "faithfully performing his duty" Duskin was suspended on the 17th of July, 1885, by the President, and on the same day John D. Bennett was appointed in his place. He then read the resolution of the Senate asking for copies of all papers filed in the Department of Justice since the 1st of January, 1885, relating to the conduct and management of the office of District Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of Alabama.

In reply, Attorney General Garland transmitted all the papers relating to appointment of Bennett, and said he was instructed not to send papers and documents in relation to the removal of Duskin. With this Senator Edmunds and those who act with him in the Senate are not satisfied. These Senators say that this is not a sufficient answer; that it is, in fact "reprehensible." The demand the papers covering the case of Duskin on the claim of a right to share with the Executive the power of removal from office. If such were not their claim their demand for papers relating to a removal from office is frivolous. They want to know from these papers the reasons of the President for removing an officer while "faithfully performing his duties," and if the reasons contained in the papers are not satisfactory they will reject the person nominated to succeed him. What is this but an interference with the power of the Executive over removal from office? And what are the papers sought for except on this claim of a right of interference by the Senate?

The Constitution gives the President power to make appointments with the advice and consent of the Senate. In this case the appointment was that of John D. Bennett. But Senator Edmunds and his political associates insist on going back of this appointment to inquire into the cause of the removal of Duskin, with which the Senate has officially nothing to do. The sole question for the Senate concerns the fitness and qualifications of the person nominated for its advice. Upon the fitness of the person suspended the President has acted on his own Constitutional authority and responsibility. But Senator Edmunds demands the cause of suspending in such papers as may be furnished by the department, and thus the question of the right of the Senate to share in the power of removal again recurs. In 1869 Congress, on the recommendation of President Grant, repealed that portion of the Tenure of Office act which required the President to transmit to the Senate the reasons for suspensions. But, in spite of the repeal of that provision of more than doubtful Constitutionality, Senator Edmunds and the Senators who follow him demand these reasons under cover of a call for papers and documents. This is the old assumption of the power of the Senate to participate in the Executive function of removals from office, and in the least tenable shape in which the claim was ever presented.—*Philadelphia Record, March 10.*

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A WASHINGTON dispach of Sunday last says: R. C. Butler Mahone, son of Senator Mahone, is to be tried in the Criminal Court to-morrow for assault and battery with intent to kill. The assault consisted in shooting at an old colored man, named John Willis, in the parlors of Weicker's Hotel, some time ago. Mahone was intoxicated, and Willis, who was an employe of the place, was about to assist him upstairs to his room when he fired.

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IT is estimated by the Senate officials, says a Washington dispatch of 14th instant, that the cost of the special train carrying the body of the late Senator Miller to California will not be less than $20,000. There is a good deal of comment over the fact that while all the members of the House Committee felt able to leave with the remains, only one member of the Senate committee—Jones, of Nevada—was willing at the last moment to leave.

THROUGH our luxurious and perverted modes of living, and from a score of causes besides, diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs are now among the most common and fatal in this country. Men suffer from them most frequently and most intensely. Their victims are falling exhausted by the wayside of life every day. Do you fear this end for yourself? If so, we can assure you of help by means of Dr. Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy."

DURING the past year Memorial Hall, Philadelphia, was visited by 182,326 persons.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Central Illinois farmers have contracted with Tennessee parties to stock the farms of the former with quail.

—"How my back does ache!" All diseases of the kidneys, retention of urine and female weaknesses, are cured by Hunt's Remedy.

—The Pope has sent to Berlin a courier bearing a letter to Prince Bismarck, thanking him for his eulogistic references to his Holiness at the recent German Parliamentary dinner.

—Bad drainage causes much sickness. Bad blood and improper action of the liver and kidneys is bad drainage to the human system, which Burdock Blood Bitters will remedy.

—Ex Sheriff Davidson, the fugitive from New York, has turned up in Havana, which place is fairly rivalling Montreal as the home of the American who deems it necessary to flee from his old haunts.

—The officials of the Pope and those of the King of Italy met for the first time amicably on the occasion of the recent marriage of the Pope's nephew, Count Pecci, to the Countess Marie Vincenti Cenci.

—Beavers on Fall creek, near Wellington, Kas., have cut down 100 trees this winter, some of them 18 inches in diameter, floated some of the logs nearly a mile down the stream, and built a complete dam across the creek.

—Women suffragists at Chicago demanded the right to be registered under the new law which went into effect last week. Their applications were rejected, but they will not admit defeat until the court has passed on their claims.

—Robert Morris, a Georgia murderer, has been sentenced to be hanged on April 16. When the judge sentenced him he laughed, and to the sheriff he said: "Send me plenty to eat, so that I will be heavy enough to break my neck when I fall."

—Congressman P. A. Collins, of Boston, has published a card to his constituents announcing that he will not be a candidate for re-election. He is serving his second term, and assigns for his withdrawal a desire to give more time to private business.

—It is estimated that since 1880 up to the present time 8,500 Hungarians and Polish laborers arrived in Luzerne county, Pa., to work in the coal mines. Of this number fully 1,300 have returned to their homes in the old county and more are going every day.

—With bright eyes and elastic step, yet gray, lustreless hair. It is unnatural, needless. Parker's Hair Balsam will restore the black or brown prematurely lost, cleanse from all dandruff, and stop its falling. Don't surrender your hair without an effort to save it.

—At College Hill, Madison county, Ky., a 14-year-old negro boy named Jeff. Grider put "Rough on Rats" in some sassafras tea which was drunk by Mrs. Deatheroy, her 9-year old daughter and the cook, Jennie Henderson, and all will probably die. The boy is under arrest.

—Thomas L. Chapman, aged 27 years, foreman in a fertilizer factory at Baltimore, was killed yesterday week. While tying up some bags the strings around his wrist were caught by a revolving vertical shaft and he was thrown against the machinery until both legs were broken and his skull crushed.

—Ayer's Hair Vigor stimulates the hair cells to healthy action and promotes a vigorous growth. It contains all that can be supplied to make the natural hair beautiful and abundant; keeps the scalp free from dandruff, prevents the hair from becoming dry and harsh, and makes it flexible and glossy.

—Henry Thurston, a West Milton, N. H., farmer, was caught out in the fierce storm of week before last, and got his horse fast in a snow drift. Before they were released the horse's ears and side were frozen so that the skin came off, and the man's face, hands and legs were frozen so badly that he nearly died.

—A Georgia farmer, who was carefully raising a nice litter of Berkshire pigs, couldn't account for the disappearance of all but three. One day he heard one squealing shrilly in the air, and saw a big buzzard sailing off with it. The farmer shot the buzzard, and buzzard and pig both fell to the ground dead.

—The demented wife of William Gummow, a farmer, of Scales Mound, on Wednesday of last week set fire to the bed clothes in her sleeping appartment at Galena, Ill., and deliberately stepped into the flames. Her husband entered the house in time to save the building from destruction, but found his wife dead.

—While Frank Murgatroyd was in bed the other morning in Philadelphia, he was seized with a violent spell of sneezing. The family was aroused and everything done for his relief. The sneezing was kept up with unabated vigor, however, and before medical aid could reach him he was dead. It is supposed that he ruptured a blood vessel.

—Fanny Mills, the big footed girl, was married to Theodore Griffin, in New York, on Thursday of last week. Mrs. Griffin took several trunks with her, which contained the various pairs of shoes, size No. 26, that had been presented to her by advertising firms in that city. Four pairs of shoes made a trunkful. Her wedding slippers were marvels of kid and beauty.

—Samuel Archer, a member of the Archer gang of outlaws of Shoals, Indiana, was arrested at Jacksonville, Ind., on Saturday last, while working for a relative under an alias. He was found well armed, but was taken by surprise. He was non-communicative and refused to make any statement. He is ignorant of the fact that his father and two brothers had already been executed by a mob. Three indictments for murder are pending against him.

—Sadie Hayes, colored, under sentence of death in St. Louis for murder, wrote to William Lacey that if he really loved her as he said he did he would send her a gold ring he wore, with the finger on which it was worn. On Wednesday of last week she received the little finger of his right hand, adorned with the gold ring. The man is in jail for burglary, and he had actually sawed or cut off the finger at the joint with a steel shank taken from his shoe and sharpened on the iron bars of his cell.

—The owner of a carp pond near Raleigh, N. C., had captured and domesticated two snowy herons. Occasionally he takes his birds to the edge of a large pond and lets them feed. By throwing in crumbs he attracts thousands of shiners and other small fishes to the feet of the birds, which adroitly snap them up and swallow them head first. Each bird takes up forty-five fishes, four inches in length, each day, and the fish culturist wonders how a stream can retain any finny inhabitants when it is beset by such greedy foes.

—A goose farm is one of the curiosities of agriculture on the eastern shore of Virginia. Within an area of about 3,000 acres live 5,000 geese, of several varieties, attended by herders and regularly fed with corn, etc. The object is the collecting of down for quilts and pillows, and once in about six weeks a plucking takes place. Only the breast and the sides under the wings are plucked, and it requires the yield of nearly 100 geese to weigh a pound. The raw feathers are sent to Philadelphia for cleaning and sorting.

ONE of my children, a girl about nine years old, had a very bad discharge from her head and nose of a thick, yellowish matter, and was growing worse. We had two different physicians prescribe for her, but without benefit. We tried Ely's Cream Balm, and, much to our surprise, in three days there was a marked improvement. We continued using the Balm and in a short time the discharge was apparently cured.—O. A. Cary, Corning, N. Y.

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JOHN E. SCANLAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Nov. 10, 1885.

Cambria Freeman.
EBENSBURG, PA.
FRIDAY, -- MARCH 19, 1886.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There and the Other Place.

—Sunday next is the first day of spring.

For the best flour in the market go to the Sugar Bowl.

—For all kinds of groceries, fresh and pure, go to the Sugar Bowl.

—Sparkling un-alcoholic grape milk for sale at the Mountain House bar.

—If you are going to sell, get your sale bills printed at the FREEMAN Office.

—It is said that a shaft for coal is to be sunk in the neighborhood of Wilmore.

—The miners at Lilly's on Tuesday last struck for an advance of ten cents per ton.

—Lyman B. Walker, of Blairsville, has gone to Africa to engage in missionary labor.

—Blair county license applications will be considered by the Court on the second Monday of April.

—The first robin made its appearance here on Tuesday last; at least it was the first one that we saw.

—Rev. Father Browne, of Lilly's, is lying very low, and grave fears are entertained that he will not recover.

—Several of our citizens who are subject to the disease are now manifesting symptoms of "spring fever."

—Two women belonging to the Dunkard faith were baptized in the Stonycreek, at Johnstown, on Sunday last.

—Mr. John G. Waters, of Blair county, has again been appointed Fish Warden for Blair and Cambria counties.

—Joseph Isenberg, who was sent to the reform school at Morganza about two years ago, returned on Wednesday.

—A great number of landlords, from all parts of the county, were visible on our streets on Monday and Tuesday.

—The examination of aspirants for a cadetship at West Point will be held in Johnstown on next Tuesday, the 23d instant.

—The Gallitzin Cornet Band has spent during the past year more than one thousand dollars for uniforms, instruments, &c.

—A standard specific and absolute cure is found in the great liver and kidney medicine, Hunt's Remedy. Beware of imitations.

—We are informed that Mr. John Schwab, of Loretto, will have charge of the livery stable at Cresson during the coming summer.

—One hundred and ninety-nine applications for license were granted by the Court on Tuesday last. Sixteen were refused and one held over.

—Weather prognostications must now be based on some other factor than the groundhog. His time as a weather regulator expired on Tuesday.

—Capt. Mike Quartz is conductor of the passenger train on the Cresson & Coalport railroad, which began making regular trips on Wednesday.

—The Jury Commissioners met on Monday last and drew the names of the jurors from the wheel for the June term. We will publish the list next week.

—Mr. John J. Davis, of Cambria township, who was hurt last week by the limb of a tree falling upon him, is improving slowly and is now able to sit up in bed.

—Mr. J. Frank Condon, the court reporter, mourns the loss of an overcoat which was taken from the cloak room of the court house in Hollidaysburg on Friday last.

—James Sproul, of Somerset county, while talking to a friend in the street the other day, sank to his knees, then fell on his face, and died without uttering a word.

—The Huntingdon *Daily News* is the latest journalistic venture issued by M. Lindsey, of the *Semi-Weekly News*, of that town, and is a bright, newsy paper. We hope it may prosper.

—A valuable cow belonging to Mr. J. A. Shoemaker, of this place, died in his stable on last Sunday afternoon. As no post mortem examination was made the cause of her death is not known.

—How Mr. Joseph James, of the West ward, in this place, came to have Treasurer Stackhouse's receipt for taxes that were exonerated by the Commissioners has not yet been explained.

—A number of wealthy Huntingdon county farmers have organized a stock company for the purpose of boring for oil, which they think can be found in Jackson township, that county.

—Mr. Francis Schwab, one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of Loretto, has been prostrated during the past week with pneumonia. At last accounts he was improving, though very slowly.

—Hon. A. C. White has introduced a bill in Congress for the relief of John Montgomery, of Indiana, for damages which he claims to have sustained while residing near Washington City during the war.

—Mr. Harry Rodgers, son of Mr Lewis Rodgers, of this place, who had his leg broken in a railroad wreck at Connellsville a few weeks ago, returned to his home on Wednesday. He is able to go about on crutches.

—Easter this year falls on a day on which no living person ever celebrated it, and on which few now living will again celebrate it. It falls on April 25, a fact that has not occurred since 1734, and will not again before 1943.

—A. W. Taylor, Esq., a prominent member of the Indiana county bar, was in attendance at court during Monday and Tuesday. He represented the temperance people in their remonstrances against the granting of licenses.

—An error was made in the court proceedings published week before last. In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Gabriel Snyder, seduction, Martina Kirkpatrick was prosecutrix, instead of Martha Kirkpatrick, as published.

—D. E. Dufton, Esq., was admitted to practice in the several Courts of Cambria county on Monday last. Mr. Dufton is a son of Mr. E. Dufton, hardware merchant, of this place, and has heretofore been practicing law in Tennessee.

—There will be no encampment of the National Guard men of Pennsylvania this year, as the money for that will be spent in buying them each an elegant uniform, and they will be allowed one day in which to show it, on inspection.

—Mr. Frank Molloy, of Altoona, was relieved of a gold watch and chain valued at $100 on Saturday night of last week, at Pittsburg. The thieves took the watch and chain from his room in the Rush House some time during the night.

—C. Robine, the well known hotel keeper at Lilly's, and Theodore Sell, brewer, of the same place, were in town on Wednesday last. Those who know say that Mr. Sell manufactures as good lager beer as is made in the State or out of it.

—The disease known as "blackleg," of which mention was made last week as having broken out among the cattle in Blacklick township, has, it is said, made its appearance in Allegheny township also, but in a less virulent form than usual.

Gable & Co. for Embroideries.
Gable & Co. for Table Linens.
Gable & Co. for Towels.
Gable & Co. for Silks.
Gable & Co. for Muslins.
Gable & Co. for Hosiery.
Gable & Co. for Notions.
Gable & Co. for Laces.

—ADDRESS—
WILLIAM F. GABLE & CO.,
1402 Eleventh Avenue,
ALTOONA.
ONE PRICE. ONE PRICE.

NOTE—You know, of course, that Gable & Co. are selling Ladies' and Children's Coats at less than cost in order to close out balance of stock. If you don't, it might pay you to know it.

—The Devotion of the Forty Hours began in the convent chapel, this place, on Wednesday at 8 o'clock, A. M. and will close this (Friday) morning at the same hour. The altars present an attractive appearance.

—Ed. T. Dunn, of the Central Hotel, Altoona, for selling liquor to men of known intemperate habits, was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for ten days, by the Blair county court last week.

—Better stop your cough while you can. By and by nothing will do it. It is worth heeding, that Parker's Tonic is the best thing known for coughs, colds, torpid liver, kidney troubles and weak lungs. You risk your life in waiting. Take it while there is yet time.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, widow of the late Joseph Thompson, who served in Captain Andrew Mitchell's company of Pennsylvania militia during the war of 1812, gets a pension of eight dollars per month, and is the only pensioner of that war in Indiana county.

—There are now sixteen completed producing oil wells at Kane, McKean county, with an aggregate daily production of 1275 barrels. The largest well flows 350 barrels per day. Fifty nine new wells are being hammered through the rock as fast as steam can drive them.

—The card of James L. Walters, Esq., of Johnstown, appears in this issue, in which he announces himself as a candidate for District Attorney. Mr. Walters is an active and consistent Democrat, and well qualified to perform the duties of the office of District Attorney.

—Mr. J. B. Denny, of the Mountain House, has placed in the room over the Mountain House bar a fine billiard table and a fine pool table, both new, and of the best make. Lovers of the cue can now enjoy themselves on as good tables as can be found in the country.

—Grazier, the Tailor and Clothier, will be at the Mountain House, Ebensburg, Monday and Tuesday, March 22nd and 23d, with full line samples of piece goods, to make suits to order; also full line samples of ready made clothing for men, boys and children; also hats, shirts, collars, etc.

—When the blood is loaded with impurities and moves sluggishly in the veins, an alterative is needed. This condition of the vital fluid cannot last long without serious results. There is nothing better than Ayer's Sarsaparilla to purify the blood and impart energy to the system.

—Each of the following named persons can get a letter by calling at the Ebensburg postoffice: Miss Minnie Fritzinger, Miss Mary Shortencarrier, 2; Miss Mary Cooney, Mrs. Richard Eder, Mrs. Maggie Jones, Mrs. Lizzie J. Jones, Mr. Charles Diwenes, Mr. Wm. Wright, Robert Gillen.

—Mr. John T. Long, the enterprising contractor and builder, of Summerhill, intends erecting a large planing mill and furniture factory at that place. The lumber is already on the ground for the building, and Mr. Long expects to have the machinery in operation by the first of May.

—George Krouse, Anthony Wile and W. H. Wilson, colored became involved in a quarrel on Saturday night at Osceola, Clearfield county, during which the latter had his skull fractured, and is not expected to live. Krouse and Wile were arrested and sent to the Clearfield jail to await trial.

—We forgot last week to call the attention of our readers to the change in advertisement of A. E. Goetz, Altoona, Pa. It is not too late yet, however, for lovers of fine clothes to gratify their wants at his tailoring establishment, 1511 Eleventh avenue, that city. His charges are very reasonable.

—Subscribers who contemplate changing their residence on the first of April next will please notify us where to send their papers, and when doing so will please let us know where they have been getting their their paper heretofore, and save us the trouble of hunting all over our subscription book to find their names.

—Robert Cochrane, who was injured on the railroad at Gallitzin about three weeks ago, died from the effects of his injuries on Thursday of last week. He was one of Gallitzin's oldest citizens. His remains were interred in the Union Cemetery at Gallitzin on Saturday morning. Sergeant Thomas McCloskey, Post, G. A. R., attended the funeral and fired the usual salute.

—When a corps of railroad engineers appears in Ebensburg it necessarily excites the curiosity of our citizens, who are still hoping that ere long a road will be built down the Blacklick. A railroad in that direction would enable a great many people to reach John Owens' store, on High street, where they can at all times get their dry goods, dress goods, boots and shoes, groceries and provisions at the very lowest prices.

—Joseph McMeen was arrested at Mifflintown on Thursday of last week and lodged in the jail by Sheriff Fowles and Constable Rollman, charged with administering strychnine to his wife, who died very suddenly at her home in Port Royal. It appears that McMeen went to Patterson and bought from Druggist Banks twelve grains of strychnine for the purpose of killing rats. The druggist placed the poisonous drug in an envelope, and marked it poison. McMeen, it is alleged, transferred the drug to another envelope and sent it to his wife as quinine, to be used for the ague, from which ailment she was suffering. She took a dose of the drug, and a few minutes afterward dropped dead.

—The latest advices from Lickingville, Clarion county, where Mrs. John Everhart and her mother, Mrs. Gilfillan, were so brutally murdered, develop the fact that robbery was the sole object of the crime. Suspicion pointed so strongly to John Porter, a miner, that a search of his house was made and resulted in the finding of a knife belonging to Everhart, which has been missed since the crime. Further search discovered the roll of bills which had been stolen. They were concealed in a coal mine near Porter's house. Search was at once made for Porter, but up to this time he has not been discovered. The neighborhood is aroused and threats of summary justice are freely uttered.

—The Johnstown *Tribune* of Monday says: "Hon A. Barker came in on the S. & C. this morning and departed on Day Express for his home in Ebensburg. He had been doing some temperance work in Somerset county. On Thursday night he held a meeting in Somerset in the interest of the Prohibition party. There was a large audience present. No club was formed, but one will be shortly. At Berlin, where Mr. Barker spoke on Friday night to a full house, a club of thirty four members was formed. On Saturday evening a meeting was held at Shanksville, and a club was formed there with a membership of twenty five. Mr. Barker also spoke at Shanksville last night, the latter discourse being rather on the moral and religious side of the temperance issue."

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "It is stated that orders will be issued this week from headquarters dispensing with the annual encampment and inspection of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and substituting therefor one day's inspection in Fairmount Park of the first division and regimental inspection in other places of separate regiments. The money saved by this order, it is said, will be devoted to buying dress uniforms and helmets for the guard.

—On Tuesday night while an engine on the Somerset & Cambria railroad was moving along through Johnstown with a train of empty cars, in crossing Bedford street a piece of street railway rail was caught in one of the cars and in some manner stuck there with the end protruding. The projecting end of the rail scraped the fences and houses along the road until it finally caught in a tie and derailed two of the trucks, one of which struck the house of John Fritz, Jr., knocking a hole in the corner, and badly frightening the occupants, who were asleep at the time. Another of the cars struck the coal shed and fence of Fred. Ellis, and completely wrecked the shed. The train was moving slowly, or a great deal more damage would have resulted.

—A shocking and horrible accident occurred last week in the village of Sharpsburg, near Hollidaysburg. Mrs. Nancy Rhodes, a widow, aged 40 years, had dismissed her four little children to bed and sat knitting by the light from a glass lamp. The yarn became twisted around the lamp, and as the woman rose to retire for the night she dragged the lamp from the table, causing it to explode. The oil flew over her person and in a moment she was wrapped in flames. She ran shrieking from the house and was found by the neighbors, who ran to her assistance, kneeling on the ground with the clothes burned entirely from her person, and the flesh burned to a crisp and hanging in sickening shreds from her body. Although her suffering was excruciating, she was conscious and able to tell how the awful accident had happened. The woman lingered all night in great agony and expired the following morning.

Gutwald's Stable Burned.

About four o'clock on Monday afternoon the stable of Mr. Joseph Gutwald, in the west end of town, was discovered to be on fire, and before any work towards extinguishing it could be done the whole inside of the mow was in flames, which in a few minutes burst through the roof. The fire alarm was sounded and the hose carriage was soon on the ground, a connection being made at the fire plug on the corner of Mary Ann and High streets, two squares from the fire. A dwelling house occupied by Mr. Luke Weakland, which stood not more than twenty feet from the burning stable, was in great danger of taking fire from the intense heat, and until the water from the hose began playing on it the building was kept from taking fire by water thrown from buckets by men on the roof. Had the hose been delayed much longer the building could not have been saved. The new supply of hose lately purchased by the borough undoubtedly saved the dwelling, as without it the fire could not have been reached. The cause of the fire is a mystery, as there had been no fire about the stable, which was always kept locked. About five tons of hay and a lot of grain and crop were burned. A horse that was in the stable was rescued without being harmed. The loss is estimated at about $500, with an insurance of about $300 in the Cambria Mutual.

Innocent (?) Amusement.

Amos Campbell and John Nipps, two young men of Blacklick township, undertook on Thursday afternoon of last week to have a little Fourth-of-July celebration of their own. They had a blacksmith's anvil, in which there was a hole bored for the purpose of filling with powder. After having the powder in the place made for it they drove an iron plug, which had a small vent, tightly in and commenced operations. They had fired it off successfully several times, and the young men would not have traded for a whole pack of shooting crackers and a toy pistol thrown in. Finally, however, the vent became clogged from use, the last load refusing to go off, and after repeated failures to discharge it they concluded to take out the plug. With a hammer and cold chisel they began hammering at the plug, when suddently the hammer and chisel struck fire and off she went. Young Campbell's hand that held the cold chisel was badly torn and lacerated and his face badly burned with the powder, and for a time fears were had that his eyes were seriously injured, but it is now certain that with the exception of a very sore hand he is not seriously hurt, while Nipps escaped with the loss of his hat, either the cold chisel or the plug having gone through its rim when the explosion occurred.

Ashland Items.

The Messrs. Flynn are erecting a large steam mill on the Cresson and Coalport road, in Dean township, on the ground where the old Rager mill stood, near Dysart's.

Messrs. Dell & Sellers are also putting up a mill where the Franciscus & Wood mill, that was burned down, stood.

Three stores are already running at Ashland, and there will soon be two more. It seems that they all want to either keep store or tavern.

D. G. Myers is building a fine house, and John Dougherty has already set up in the blacksmithing business. What we want now is a postoffice.

Frank Burns, G. G. Lumade, and two others, whose names I failed to learn, while hauling cass in Baker's mines, were run over by some coal cars and very badly hurt. Burns is not expected to recover. K.

Buggies and Harness.

I have shipped a car load of the celebrated John A. Magee buggies and a lot of fine single harness to Ebensburg, which I will sell at prices to suit the times. These buggies and harness are superior in every way to any that I have ever handled in this county, and I have sold three hundred here in two years. E. J. DUNKLE, Agent.

A Great Discovery.

Mr. Wm. Thomas, of Newton, Ia., says: "My wife has been seriously affected with a cough for twenty-five years, and this spring more severely than ever before. She had used many remedies without relief, and being urged to try Dr. King's New Discovery, did so, with most gratifying results. The first bottle relieved her very much, and the second bottle has absolutely cured her. She has not had so good health for thirty years." Trial bottle free at E. James' drug store. Large size $1.00.

—For the best mackeral in the market go to the SugarBowl.

THE MOUNTAIN MINERS.

A Committee from Clearfield Urging Them to Strike.

The Johnstown *Tribune* of Tuesday last says: "The mines along the Pennsylvania railroad in Cambria county are embraced in what is known in miners' organizations as the Clearfield coal region. When the strike now in the Cumberland, Pochahontas, Piedmont and Clearfield regions was ordered the miners employed by the Standard Coal Company at Lilly's and Benscreek came out promptly for an advance of ten cents per ton, and so did the employes of W. H. Piper & Co., also at Lilly's, but when they learned that the Clearfield miners were still working they compromised with the employers at an advance of five cents per ton, and returned to work yesterday, the compromise having been effected on Saturday last.

"It was on that day that the Clearfield miners resolved to quit, and a committee was sent over to this county to see how things were going here. They found all the works running. The men employed by Piper & Co., about one hundred in number, were induced to come out yesterday, after having been at work only a short time, but the Standard's men told the committee that they would not throw down their tools again until the miners at Gallitzin and South Fork had agreed to join them in the strike. The miners at these two places number three or four hundred at each, and their influence is very essential to the success of any movement. The committee from Clearfield promised to see them and try and induce them to join the strike. They had also been out, but had compromised at the five-cent rate.

"The employes of J. C. Stineman & Co., at South Fork, had their wages raised two weeks ago, without solicitation, and it is not probable that they will quit work now. The Clearfield committee may influence the men at the other works in South Fork and Gallitzin, however. The miners at Mountain Dale held a meeting yesterday and voted to strike, and the mines are now closed.

"Over one thousand miners are employed on the mountain."

From Mountain Dale.

Our public Schools are near their close for this season. They have not been as much of a success as they might have been, owing to the fact that they are too crowded. There is a graded school needed badly at this place.

The ladies of this vicinity are trying to start a temperance organization. It is not known whether they purpose calling it "The Salvation Army," or not. A committee composed of three of the most prominent waited on a gentleman who is a confectioner, on a small scale, and who also sells cider, and demanded that he stop selling cider or abide by the consequences. Of course, he acceded to their demand.

The miners of the different mines in this locality are anticipating a strike. They demand an advance of ten per cent. for digging.

Rev. Holt, formerly of Brisbin, preaches in the Baptist church at this place every 1st and 3d Sabbath.

The U. B.'s have a meeting in progress at Pleasant Hill, near this place.

The last district institute of the season will be held at Glasgow on next Saturday.
READER.

License Applications Refused.

The Court refused the applications for license made by the following persons on Tuesday last:

Patrick Green, Cambria borough, First ward; quart license.

Patrick Scanlan, Cambria borough, First ward; quart license.

John Waters, Cambria borough, First ward; tavern license.

Michael Curley, Cambria borough, 2nd ward; tavern license.

Peter Toner, Cambria borough, 2nd ward; tavern license.

Andrew Winn, Millville borough, 1st ward; tavern license.

James Daley, Millville borough, 2nd ward; tavern license.

James P. Brown, Millville borough, 2nd ward; tavern license.

Ellen Conley, Millville borough, 2nd ward; eating house license.

Job Morgan, Millville borough, 2nd ward; quart license.

Frederick W. Hoffman, Johnstown, 4th ward; tavern license.

John L. Cort, Johnstown, 5th ward; eating house license.

Miller J. Gunder, Stonycreek township; tavern license.

John Griffith, Croyle township; tavern license.

John J. Mcdonald, Portage township; tavern license.

Griffith Bonner, Gallitzin borough; tavern license.

The petion of Frederick Bush, of Allegheny township, was held over until argument Court.

* * *

THE Philadelphia *Weekly Times* will begin next month the publication of authentic histories of the Pennsylvania volunteer regiments in the civil war. These histories will in each case be prepared by a member of the particular organization written about, and they will be more personal sketches of the regiments and their enrollments than records of the battles in which they fought. Portraits of the chief officers will be given; sketches of what remains of the battle flags; of monuments erected to their memory, and of the field whereon they won their renown. The aim will be to furnish to every old member of the regiment and to his friends and relatives an accurate and faithful history of the organization in which he served his country with honor, if not always with renown, at a merely nominal price and in a form that can easily be filed and preserved. *The Times'* "War Annals" have long been famous, and this new feature of this popular journal cannot fail to interest every old soldier in Pennsylvania.

Trout Fishing.

At this season of the year the thoughts of the angler turn to trout. Below is an act of Assembly, passed in 1885, which the trout fisher should keep pasted in his hat:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted, etc., That it shall be unlawful for any person to catch, kill, or expose to sale, or have in his or her possession, after the same has been caught or killed, any speckled trout, save only from the fifteenth day of April to the fifteenth day of July, under a penalty of ten dollars for each trout so killed, or had in possession, but this act shall not prevent any person from catching trout with nets in waters owned by himself to stock other waters.

* * *

YOU HAVE often seen women with marked paleness of face, vitiated appetites, and a craving for unwholesome food. These are signs of a disordered liver, and the trouble must be corrected or worse results are sure to follow. Husbands and fathers cannot afford to treat this matter lightly. Dr. Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy," which dispels liver disease, costs less than sick wives and daughters. You will find it a profitable investment.

* * *

—Lyman Dick, an employe at the paper mill of Messrs. Morrison, Bare & Cass, at Roaring Springs, Blair county, received fatal injuries on Monday last, while trying to replace a belt on a revolving pulley. His right arm was torn off and his side crushed in, and he died in a few hours.

DEATH FROM DESTITUTION.

The Huntingdon *News* reports a terrible case of suffering, extreme destitution, and death, the victim being a young woman named Mrs. Lizzie Wilmore, who passed away at the humble home of her father, Joseph McCartney, in West Huntingdon, on Friday last. The young woman, who had been separated from her husband, made her home with her parents, who are aged and totally unable to provide for themselves. They live in a little one-story frame building in West Huntingdon that was formerly used as an engine house, and is entirely unsuitable for a human habitation. In this veritable hovel the family had lived through the winter, exposed, it is said, to all the piercing pangs of poverty and neglect.

The young woman's death brought about a revelation of the family's dire distress. Her fatal disease commenced two months ago, and up to the time of her death, notwithstanding her intense and almost constant sufferings, she was unprovided with the slightest medical attention or the nourishment her case required. It is strongly intimated by those whose attention has been directed to the matter that the immediate cause of the young woman's death was the lack of the common necessaries of life.

After her death, no suitable shroud having been provided, the lady was arrayed in a soiled calico dress and deposited on a rude bier, consisting of two rough boards placed across the backs of two frail chairs, the only articles of furniture which the room afforded, and later the remains were taken charge of by the poor authorities and buried at the expense of the county.

Teachers' Institute at St. Augustine.

The following are the proceedings of the teachers' local institute held at St. Augustine on Saturday, March 13, 1886:

Institute organized by the appointment of M. J. Wills, Esq., as chairman.

County Superintendent Strayer spoke on local institutes, showing their usefulness to teachers and pupils, and recommending their organization in each district.

"How to Teach Pupils to Read Naturally" was read by Miss C. Durbin, and discussed by teachers.

Referred questions were answered by the County Superintendent.

"Forty Years Ago" was read by M. D. Bearer, "Launch of the Ship" by H. G. Kaylor, and "The Burial of Moses" by Mrs. W. Adams.

Supplementary Reading was animatedly discussed by Messrs. Kaylor and Ryan.

The Best Method of Teaching Spelling, was discussed by W. W. Wills and the County Superintendent.

The Uses of Grammar and Signals in School were admirably portrayed by Miss Kate Ryan and Miss E. Stalb.

What We Should Accomplish in Our Schools was read by Miss Ella Dunegan and discussed at some length by Dr. J. C. McMullen, E. R. Dunegan and the County Superintendent.

Variety in School Work was pleasantly illustrated by M. D. Bearer.

Physiology in Primary Schools was read by Miss M. Dunegan. This subject was further discussed by Dr. J. C. McMullen and the County Superintendent.

"Twilight is Stealing" and other songs were sung by the teachers.

The Institute adjourned after tendering a vote of thanks to Mrs. W. Adams and Superintendent Strayer for the interest they manifested in its success.

ELLA DUNEGAN, Sec'y.
St. Augustine, March 15, '86.

Physicians Have Found out

That a contaminating and foreign element in the blood, developed by indigestion, is the cause of rheumatism. This settles upon the sensitive sub cutaneous covering of the muscles and ligaments of the joints, causing constant and shifting pain, and aggregating as a calcareous, chalky deposit which produces stiffness and distortion of the joints. No fact, which experience has demonstrated in regard to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has stronger evidence to support than this, namely, that this medicine of comprehensive uses checks the formidable and atrocious disease, nor is it less postively established that it is preferable to the poisons often used to arrest it, since the medicine contains only salutory ingredients. It is also a signal remedy for malarial fevers, constipation, dyspepsia, kidney and bladder ailments, debility and other disorders. See that you get the genuine.

* * *

—For canned goods of all kinds go to the the Sugar bowl.

* * *

FITS—All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

The following marriage licenses have been issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court since last week:

George B. Straver, West Taylor township, and Mattie J. Byers, Jackson township.

George M. Cromley and Eliza Jane Fleuner, South Fork.

Joseph Roudebush and Clara Wilt, Baker's Mines, Cambria county.

William L. McDonnell and Martha Ann Bennett, Susquehanna township.

Fearfully Common.

Kidney Complaints Among Both Sexes and All Ages—Brilliant Recovery.

There is something startling in the rapid increase of kidney diseases among the American people within a few years past. Many causes peculiar to certain classes tend to produce and aggravate these troubles—as, for example, careless living, overwork and exposure. Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., is often congratulated on the exceptional success of his medicine called "Favorite Remedy" in arresting and radically curing these most painful and dangerous disorders. Proofs of this, like the following, are constantly brought to his attention, and are published by him for the sake of thousands of other sufferers whom he desires to reach and benefit.—The letter, therefore, may be of vital importance to you or to some one whom you know. It is from one of the best known and popular druggists in the fine and growing city from which he writes, where those interested may find Mr. Crawford at his place of business on the corner of Main and Union streets:

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 22, 1884.

Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR:—For ten years I had been afflicted with kidney disease in its most acute form. What I suffered must be left to the imagination, for no one can appreciate it except those who have gone through it. I resorted to many physicians and to many different kinds of treatment, and spent a great deal of money, only to find myself older and worse than ever. I may say that I used twenty-five bottles of a preparation widely advertised as a specific for this precise sort of troubles, and found it entirely useless—at least in my case. Your "FAVORITE REMEDY"—I say it with a perfect recollection of all that was done for me besides—is the *only* thing that did me the slightest good, and I am happy to admit that it gave me permanent relief. I have recommended "FAVORITE REMEDY" to many people for kidney disease, and they all agree with me in saying that DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY has not its equal in the wide world for this distressing and often fatal complaint. Use this letter as you deem best for the benefit of others. Yours, &c., LYMAN CRAWFORD.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER.
To the Democracy of Cambria County: I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination for the office of Register and Recorder at the ensuing Democratic Primary Election.
CELESTINE J. BLAIR.
Ebensburg, Pa., Feb. 25, 1886.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER.
To the Democracy of Cambria County: I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the next Democratic Primary Election.
THOMAS HOOVER.
Cambria township, March 5, 1886.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER.
To the Democratic Voters of Cambria County: I hereby announce that I am a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Register and Recorder, to be made at your next Primary Election.
GEORGE C. MILLER.
Conemaugh Borough, March 12, 1886.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
JAMES M. WALTERS,
OF JOHNSTOWN,
Subject to the decision of the Democratic Primary Election. [March 19, 1886.]

COSTIVENESS

affects seriously all the digestive and assimilative organs, including the **Kidneys.** When these organs are so affected, they fail to extract from the blood the uric acid, which, carried through the circulation, causes **Rheumatism** and **Neuralgia.**

The functions of the Liver are also affected by costiveness, causing

Bilious Disorders.

Among the warning symptoms of Biliousness are Nausea, Dizziness, Headache, Weakness, Fever, Dimness of Vision, Yellowness of Skin, Pains in the Side, Back and Shoulders, Foul Mouth, Furred Tongue, Irregularity in the action of the Bowels, Vomiting, etc.

The Stomach suffers when the bowels are constipated, and Indigestion or

Dyspepsia,

follows, Fetid Breath, Gastric Pains, Headache, Acidity of the Stomach, Waterbrash, Nervousness, and Depression, are all evidences of the presence of this distressing malady. **A Sure Relief** for irregularities of the Stomach and all consequent diseases, will be found in the use of

AYER'S PILLS.

They stimulate the stomach, free the bowels, healthfully invigorate the torpid liver and kidneys, and by their cleansing, healing and tonic properties, strengthen and purify the whole system, and restore it to a salutary and normal condition.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

9 TIMES OUT OF 10
Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil
CURES
Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

99 TIMES OUT OF 100
Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil
CURES
A Cold or a Hoarseness.

19 TIMES OUT OF 20
Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil
CURES
Asthma and Diphtheria.

49 TIMES OUT OF 50
Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil
CURES
Croup and Affections of the Throat.

Price 50 cents and $1.00.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
the popular favorite for dressing the hair, Restoring color when gray, and preventing Dandruff. It cleanses the scalp, stops the hair falling, and is sure to please. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

PARKER'S TONIC
The best Cough Cure you can use,
And the best preventive known for Consumption. It cures bodily pains, and all disorders of the stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Urinary Organs and all Female Complaints. The feeble and sick, struggling against disease, and slowly drifting towards the grave, will in most cases recover their health by the timely use of PARKER'S TONIC, but delay is dangerous. Take it in time. Sold by all Druggists in large bottles at $1.00.

HINDERCORNS
The safest, surest, quickest and best cure for Corns, Bunions, Warts, Moles, Callouses, &c. Hinders their further growth. Stops all pain. Gives no trouble. Makes the feet comfortable. Hindercorns cures when everything else fails. Sold by Druggists at 15c. Hiscox & Co., N. Y.

Notice of Appeals.

NOTICE is hereby given that Appeals will be held at the Commissioners' Office, in the Borough of Ebensburg, on the following named days, for the different districts:

Monday, March 22d.
Adams, Allegheny, Barr, Blacklick, Upper Yoder and Lower Yoder Townships.

Tuesday, March 23d.
Carroll, Cambria, Croyle and Richland Townships, and Carrolltown and Grubbtown Boroughs.

Wednesday, March 24th.
Washington, Chest, Elder and Portage Townships, and the 1st and 2d wards of Cambria Boro'.

Thursday, March 25th.
Reade, White, Munster, Gallitzin and Dean Townships and Gallitzin, Tunnelhill and Chest Springs Boroughs.

Friday, March 26th.
Conemaugh, Clearfield and Stonycreek Townships, and 1st and 2d wards of Conemaugh Borough.

Monday, March 29th.
First, Second and Third wards of Johnstown Borough, and Prospect Borough.

Tuesday, March 30th.
Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh wards of Johnstown Borough.

Wednesday, March 31st.
Susquehanna Township, Coopersdale and Wilmore Boroughs, and East and West Taylor Townships.

Thursday, April 1st.
East Conemaugh, Franklin, Loretto and Lilly Boroughs, and Jackson and Summerhill Townships.

Friday, April 2d.
First and Second wards of Millville Borough, Woodvale Borough, and East and West wards of Ebensburg Borough.

Appeals on unseated lands will be held on the same date as seated lands.

The Assessors are required by law to attend on the day of appeals for their districts.

JOHN KIRBY,
JAMES COSTLOW, } Commissioners.
DAVID HAMILTON,

Attest:
D. A. McGOUGH, Clerk.

EBENSBURG -NORMAL SCHOOL-

5-ANNUAL TERM-5

A Thorough, Practical and Progressive School for the Teachers of the County. Will open on

MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1886,

For a term of TEN WEEKS, in charge of County Superintendent Lewis Strayer and Prof. Thomas J. Bell, a graduate of the Indiana State Normal School.

SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES

Are offered to the teachers of the County to attend school at much less cost than at any other good school. Write for free circular giving full information to

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT,
P. O. Box 278, Ebensburg, Pa.
March 12, 1886.-5t.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania on *April 12, 1886*, for a charter for the Torrens Gas Company, for the purpose of mining for and producing natural gas in the townships of Penn, Plum and Patton, in Allegheny county, and supplying same in Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Wilkinsburg, Braddocks, Greensburg, McKeesport, Latrobe, Blairsville, Indiana and Johnstown, Pa., with the right of laying gas pipes through Allegheny, Westmoreland, Indiana and Cambria counties. James Fitzsimmons, James Williams, John Bradley, C. W. Helmold and T. M. Armstrong being five of the subscribers to said charter.
ROBB & FITZSIMMONS, Attorneys.
Pittsburgh, March 19, 1886.-3t.

NEWSPAPER Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, N. Y.

LISTEN! LISTEN! LISTEN!

To the Citizens of Cambria Co.
Generally; to Good Dressers Particularly.

If you love Nice Clothes, GOETZ, the Tailor, invites you to No. 1511 Eleventh Avenue, Altoona, to examine into the Magnitude, Variety and Beauty of his New Spring Stock.

ALF. E. GOETZ,
Merchant Tailor,
1511 Eleventh Ave., Altoona, Penn'a.

Hardware! Hardware!

IMPORTANT TO CITIZENS OF EBENSBURG AND VICINITY.

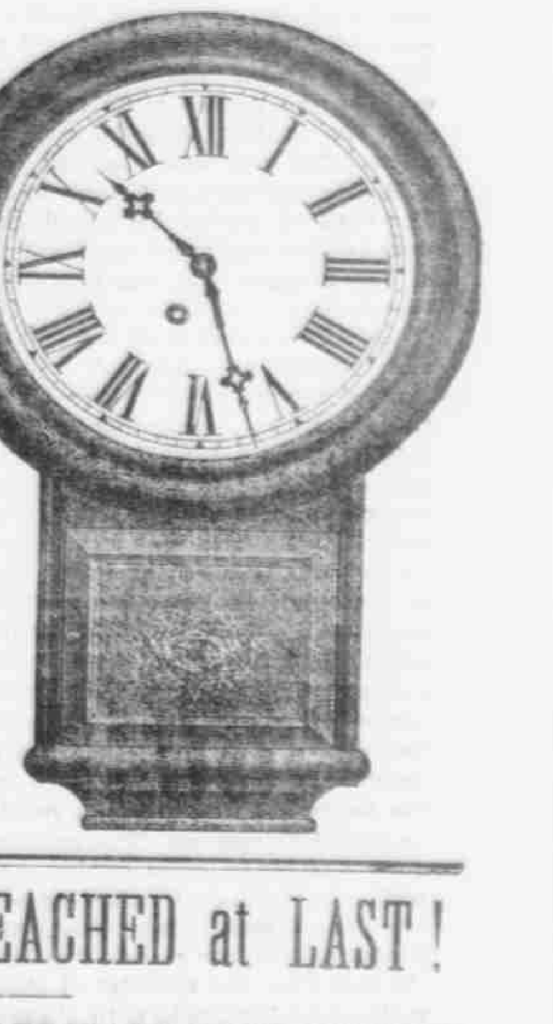
WE TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY OF INforming the people of Ebensburg and vicinity, that we have opened out in the Tudor building on High street, a new, large and complete stock of hardware of every description,

☞ MECHANICS' TOOLS, BUILDERS' HARDWARE.
☞ FARM IMPLEMENTS, FORKS, SPADES, BLACK-
☞ SMITH TOOLS, HORSE SHOES, HARROW PINS
☞ NAILS OF ALL KINDS, BAR IRON and STEEL.
☞ HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, RE-
☞ VOLVERS, CUTLERY, GUNS, SHELLS.
☞ CARTRIDGES, TWINES, CORDAGE, ETC.

Referring to the above, we respectfully ask the citizens of Ebensburg and surrounding country for a share of their patronage. We have been regularly trained in the hardware business, have bought our goods for cash and believe we can offer great inducements to those who desire to purchase.

E. DUFTON & SON.
EBENSBURG, April 3, 1885.

CARL RIVINIUS,
—PRACTICAL—
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,
—AND DEALER IN—
Watches, Clocks,
—JEWELRY,—
Silverware, Musical Instruments
—AND—
Optical Goods.
Sole Agent
—FOR THE—
Celebrated Rockford WATCHES.
Columbia and Fredonia Watches.
In Key and Stem Winders.
LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KINDS of JEWELRY always on hand.
☞ My line of Jewelry is unsurpassed. Come and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.
☞ ALL WORK GUARANTEED ☜
CARL RIVINIUS.
Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1885.-tf.



THE BOTTOM IS REACHED at LAST!

THE LARGEST STOCK OF HARDWARE EVER OFFERED in the County can be found at my Store. These are all First-Class Goods, which were bought for Cash at rock-bottom prices. I do not buy or keep in stook any Cheap Job Lot or Auction Goods, and whatever you buy from me you can rely on being worth the money you invest. Owing to an advance I am now selling many goods at much less than I can replace them for, but I shall continue to sell at Bottom Prices until I am compelled to replenish my stock. When you want a Cooking or Heating Stove, Tinware, Hardware, Nails, Iron, Glass, Trunks and Farming Implements, call and see my Stock and learn my Prices. ☞ I will not be undersold. [Aug. 13, '85.

G. HUNTLEY,
HIGH STREET, — — — EBENSBURG.

1794. 1883.
Policies written at short notice in the
OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"
And other First Class Companies.
T. W. DICK,
AGENT FOR THE
OLD HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y.
COMMENCED BUSINESS
1794.
Ebensburg, July 20, 1882.

WANTED—Ladies and gentlemen in city or country to take light work at their own homes. $3 to $4 a day can be easily made: work sent by mail; no canvassing. We have good demand for our work and furnish steady employment. Address, with stamp, CROWN M'F'G COMPANY, 294 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in building of T. J. Lloyd, dec'd, (first floor,) Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily and collections a specialty. [10-14.-tf.]

GEO. M. READE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
☞ Office on Centre street, near [illegible]

H. H. MYERS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
☞ Office in Colonade Row, on Centre street.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN can be had for the small sum $1 50 per year, in advance.—Subscribe.

INCORPORATED IN 1857.
STRICTLY ON MUTUAL PLAN.
PROTECTION MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMP'NY
OF EBENSBURG, PA.
Premium Notes now in force - $160,000
Only 7 Assessments in 28 Years.
Good FARM PROPERTIES
ESPECIALLY DESIRED.
NO STEAM RISKS TAKEN.
GEO. M. READE, President.
T. W. DICK, Secretary.
Ebensburg, Jan. 31, 1881.-1y.

NOT DEAD YET!
VALLIE LUTTRINGER,
MANUFACTURER OF
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE
AND TIN ROOFING,
Respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public in general to the fact that he is still carrying on business at the old stand opposite the Mountain House, Ebensburg, and is prepared to supply from a large stock, or manufacturing to order, any article in his line, from the smallest to the largest, in the best manner and at the lowest living prices.
☞ No penitentiary work either made or sold at this establishment.
TIN ROOFING a SPECIALTY.
Give me a call and satisfy yourselves as to my work and prices. V. LUTTRINGER.
Ebensburg, April 13, 1883-tf.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

Items Relating to Farm, Live Stock, Orchard, Garden and Lawn.

Onions may be set out just as soon as the frost leaves the ground. They endure quite a degree of cold, and make good headway before other crops are put in the ground.

If you have an old grape vine that yields poorly and has "seen its best days," cut it entirely off close to the crown, manure heavily, and let it throw up two new leaders, and the following year you will see that "it's as good as young."

It is told of a kicking horse that he was cured by suspending a sack behind him filled with hay. At first his kicking was something terrible, but he subsided entirely when the hay returned toward his heels every time.

On all mild days treat the plants fully to outside air. In all but the coldest weather at least some air should be admitted daily, if only after the morning sweeping. Much dryness in the air is unfavorable. A vessel of water on the back of the stove to evaporate will help this matter greatly.

Orchard trees need potashes as a formative element. With the disuse of of wood fires, there is naturally a smaller supply of ashes finding its way to the trees than formerly. These should be saved for the purpose. In their absence the German potash salts are the best substitutes.

The *American Farmer* says that the most economical use of stable manure is its application to a grass sod. It should be hauled directly from the stable, if possible. When the roots of grass are present in the soil soluble manures are retained, due to the action of the roots and the capillary attractions of the soil.

Lack of trees about a home is bad enough, but to have them standing so thick by the close planting, never thinning system, as to cause excessive shade to the house and lawn is even worse.—What we mean by excessive shade is when grass will not grow under them, for this is a true sign that the blossoms from tree tops is sufficient to cause dampness to the surroundings, and to keep pure air from the house. Ill health must be the result to the inmates. Where trees stand thus close they should at this season be thinned out.—Such as then remain will be the finer for the thinning, and there will be other advantages, not the least of which is the possibility of having a grass sward beneath the trees. We say, therefore, where trees stand close, thin them to let some ample patches of daylight and sunshine in about them.

At the New York Experiment Station were tested eleven so-called varieties of garden beet, one of chard, fourteen of mangel murzel and eleven of sugar beet. The seed were planted April 24, in rows ten feet long; two rows each of the garden beets and chards and one of the mangels and sugar beets. The soil was manured with a moderate application of stable manure. The rows of garden beets and chards were twenty-one inches apart and those of the mangles and sugar beet twice that distance, or three and a-half feet apart. The plants were thinned to six inches apart in the row. A table, noting the results given in the report of this experiment, shows that the average height of roots is decidedly less in the garden beet than in the sugar beet or mangel, and that in the Vilmorin's improved sugar beet, which is noted for its sugar, the beet averages less in weight than in the other varieties of sugar beet. Richness in flavor and in sugar, accompany small sizes, hence, in choosing for table use, one should not necessarily select the most productive variety. It was noted that the more depressed the roots, or in other words the flatter they are, the more rapid will be their development. This rule seemed also to apply to other garden roots as well as to onions. By planting several samples of seed grown in the station's garden a previous season, was learned the fact that the varieties of this vegetable cross-fertilize by natural agencies, and hence cannot be kept pure except when grown separated some distance from each other.

The following crop summary appears in the *Farmer's Review* of the numerous returns made by its correspondents: The returns from the winter wheat fields are almost uniformly good. They present an outlook very nearly as favorable as those sent in early in 1885, when the prospect was exceptionally good for a large yield. The utter disappearance of the snow covering is the only serious menace now threatening the growing grain, and with another general fall of snow the outlook could hardly be better than is presented in the reports of the correspondents. The latest reports from California, Oregon and Washington Territory are generally more favorable than at the same time last year.—Out of twenty counties of Kansas eighteen report the crop in good condition. In Indiana the outlook is reported to be very favorable. The reports from Ohio are uniformly favorable. Southern Illinois makes a very good showing. From Central Illinois the returns are uniformly good. The returns from Kentucky and Missouri are generally of a glowing character, and in the former State the outlook is considered brighter for a good crop than in many years. The Michigan reports do not indicate any larger yield than last year. In Tennessee the reports indicate an average crop.—While it is not yet possible to give anything like positive date, the acreage in all the States, with the possible exception of Michigan, will show a falling off as compared with last year.—The reports indicate that the stocks of old wheat in Dakota, Kansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and Illinois are pretty well exhausted, while considerable wheat is still held in farmers' hands in Minnesota, Iowa and Michigan.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. For sale by E. James.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

—If you wish to Farm for Profit, READ—
"HOW THE FARM PAYS," 412 pages, $2.50
—If you wish to Garden for Profit, READ—
"GARDENING FOR PROFIT," 300 pages, $1.50
—If you wish to become a Florist, READ—
"PRACTICAL FLORICULTURE," 300 pages, $1.50
All By PETER HENDERSON.

Any of the above books mailed free on receipt of the price. Our Catalogue for 1886, of 140 pages, containing descriptions and illustrations of the *newest, best,* and *rarest SEEDS* and *PLANTS,* will be mailed on receipt of 6 cts. in stamps to cover postage.

Peter Henderson & Co. 35 & 37 Cortlandt St., NEW YORK.

IMMUNITY from ANNOYANCE

"PEARL TOP" LAMP CHIMNEY
WARRANTED
PEARL TOP
FINEST QUALITY
Pat. Oct. 30th, 1883.

Made only of the finest and best quality of Glass for withstanding heat.

Every good thing is Counterfeited, and consumers are CAUTIONED against IMITATIONS of these Chimneys made of VERY POOR GLASS. See that the exact label is on each chimney as above. The Pearl Top is always clear and bright Glass.

Manufactured ONLY by
GEO. A. MACBETH & CO.
Pittsburgh Lead Glass Works.
FOR SALE BY DEALERS.

THE
CHICAGO
COTTAGE
ORGAN

Has attained a standard of excellence which admits of no superior.

It contains every improvement that inventive genius, skill and money can produce.

OUR AIM IS TO EXCEL.

EVERY ORGAN WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

These excellent Organs are celebrated for volume, quality of tone, quick response, variety of combination, artistic design, beauty in finish, perfect construction, making them the most attractive, ornamental and desirable organs for homes, schools, churches, lodges, societies, etc.

ESTABLISHED REPUTATION,
UNEQUALED FACILITIES,
SKILLED WORKMEN,
BEST MATERIAL,
COMBINED, MAKE THIS
THE POPULAR ORGAN

Instruction Books and Piano Stools.

Catalogues and Price Lists, on application, FREE.

The Chicago Cottage Organ Co.
Corner Randolph and Ann Streets,
CHICAGO, ILL.

The New York Sun.

The Best Newspaper in America, and by far the Most Readable.

Agents wanted everywhere to earn money in distributing the Sun's Premiums.

The most interesting and advantageous offers ever made by any Newspaper.

No Subscriber ignored or neglected. Something for all.

Beautiful and Substantial Premiums in Standard Gold and other Watches, Valuable Books, the Best Family Sewing Machine known to the trade, and an unequaled list of objects of real utility and instruction.

Rates, by Mail, Postpaid:
DAILY, per Year (without Sunday) $6 00
DAILY, per Month (without Sunday) 50
SUNDAY, per Year 1 00
FOR EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR 7 00
WEEKLY, per Year 1 00

Address, THE SUN, New York City.

Illustrated American Stock Book. A treatment of diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine [illegible] Agency, New York.

SELWYN HALL READING, PENN.
A thorough preparatory School for Boys. Conducted upon the Military plan. Boys of any age admitted. Send for catalogue, terms, etc.
L. C. BISHOP, Head Master, Reading, Pa.

FITS STOPPED FREE
Marvelous success.
Insane Persons Restored
Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER
for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to Dr. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

SYMPTOMS OF A
TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

THE NEW CORSET.
THE TRICORA RELIEF
Sample Pair mailed free for $1.00

having elastic side sections adapts itself to the various positions of the body in stooping, sitting & reclining. It affords great relief and comfort to the many who find ordinary Corsets oppressive. The "TRICORA" stays *used for boning* are unequaled for durability & comfortable support, & are absolutely unbreakable.

Price $1.00
Ask for it

{ *The most Durable, Comfortable, and Healthful Corset ever sold for its price.* }

Every pair warranted to give satisfaction or money returned.

J. G. FITZPATRICK & CO., Mfrs., 71 Leonard Street, NEW YORK.

Please mention this paper in ordering.

THE GREAT CHINA TEA CO

Give away as premiums to those forming clubs for the sale of their TEAS and COFFEES, *Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets, Silverware, Watches, etc.* WHITE TEA SETS of 46 and 68 pieces with $10 and $12 orders. Decorated TEA SETS of 44 & 56 pieces with $12 and $15 orders. STEM-WINDING SWISS WATCHES with $15 orders. GOLD BAND or Moss Rose Tea Sets of 44 pieces, or White Dinner Sets of 112 pieces, with $20 orders. Send us your address and mention this paper; we will mail you our Club Book containing a complete Premium & Price List. THE GREAT CHINA TEA CO., 210 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

ANAKESIS. PILES

"ANAKESIS" gives instant Relief, and is an infallible CURE for PILES. "ANAKESIS" is sold by Druggists everywhere—Price, $1.00 per box, prepaid, by mail. Samples sent FREE by P. NEUSTAEDTER & Co., Box 2416, New York, sole manuf. of "ANAKESIS."

PENNYROYAL PILLS
"CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH."
The Original and Only Genuine.

Safe and always Reliable. Beware of worthless Imitations. Indispensable to LADIES. Ask your Druggist for "Chichester's English" and take no other, or inclose 4c. (stamps) to us for particulars in letter by return mail. NAME PAPER. Chichester Chemical Co., 2818 Madison Square, Philada., Pa. At Druggists. Trade supplied by Roller & Shoemaker, Philadelphia, Pa.

SALESMEN WANTED to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock! Steady employment guaranteed! SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID. Apply at once, stating age. (Refer to this paper.) CHASE BROTHERS, Rochester, N. Y.

—CARDS.—

THE FOLLOWING ADVERTISEMENTS REPRESENT GOOD AND RELIABLE FIRMS. PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN ADDRESSING THEM.

1886 SAMPLE PACK OF 50 DIFFERENT STYLES OF CARDS, with your name neatly printed on each Ten Cents. ILLUSTRATED PRICE AND PREMIUM LISTS with full instructions to Agents whereby you can make FORTY PER CENT., mailed with each pack. Get two friends to send with you and you will be presented with this 50 page Autograph Album free. J. G. PHELAN, Wallingford, Ct. *This is an old established Card House and they are noted for their beautiful and elegant cards.*

YOUR NAME Finely Printed on 50 Silk Fringed, Hidden Name, Remembrance and Lovely Floral Motto Cards, Scrap pictures, etc. One elegantly bound book, containing 50 Autograph Album verses, one 48 page Autograph Album, and 1 beautiful Celluloid Ring sent by mail, post-paid, for 11 two-cent stamps. Add. ACME CARD FACTORY, Clintonville, Conn. We refer to the publishers of this paper for our responsibility.

50 BEAUTIFUL GOLDEN BEAUTY CHROMO CARDS, WITH HIDDEN NAME. One ELEGANT STONE RING, one 8ps pocket knife, only 15 cents. NATIONAL CARD CO., N. Branford, Conn.

YOUR name on 50 concealed name cards, popular song book, fortune teller, games, puzzles and new samples; all for 10c. Clinton & Co., No. Haven, Ct.

15 Hidden Name Cards, Ag'ts Sample Book and Pocket Memorandum or order book with your name in gold on cover, all for 10 cents. Steam Card Works, Northford, Ct.

CARDS SAMPLE PACK Beveled Edge Gold Scrap Concealed name Cards, & etc. STAR CARD CO., Clintonville, Conn.

JUST THINK! 50 Concealed Name and Souvenir Cards, Auto' Album, Fr'ge Scraps Ag'ts Terms New Samples & Present, 10c. E. F. Eaton, Northford, Conn.

50 CHROMO OR 25 ALL HIDDEN NAME CARDS with name on, 10c. Samples and Terms 4c. CROWN PRINTING CO., Northford, Ct.

15 CONCEALED NAME CARDS, AUTOGRAPH ALBUM and New Samples 10. Sample Book with cards, 4c. WESTERN CARD CO., New Haven, Ct.

HUNTING CASE WATCH FREE TO AGENTS. Full particulars and canvassing outfit of HIDDEN NAME CARDS for 2c. stamp. ROYAL CARD CO., Northford, Conn.

80 All Hidden Name Golden Beauties 10c. Ag'ts sample outfit 4c. Card Works, North Branford, Ct.

50 CHROMOS (new style) or 25 Hidden Name Beauties, and this 18K. Rolled Gold Ring and sample outfit, 10c. Add. E. H. Pardee, Northford, Conn.

DYKE'S BEARD ELIXIR [illegible] A. L. SMITH & CO. Sole Ag'ts, Palatine, Ills.

ALL SORTS OF INFORMATION.

Even a burial is a desecration of the Sabbath at Thurso, Scotland, and the cemetery is not opened then.

It is estimated that not less than 130,000,000 tons of waste are heaped in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania.

The latest discovery of the medical writers is that water is fattening, or at least that it favors fullness and roundness of the body.

Inoculation of rabbits with the bacillus of tubercular consumption is proposed as a method of exterminating them, in Australia.

A party of travelers recently made the journey from San Francisco to London, via New York and Liverpool, in a trifle less than fourteen days.

Paupers are still sold at auction in Nova Scotia to the lowest bidder. A very good article of distinguished family can be had for a few dollars.

A prominent physician of Athens, Ga., who has had many cases of sore throat lately, made an investigation and found that nearly every one of them was caused by cigarette smoking.

In Lincoln county, N. M., near the Pattos mountain, can be traced what were once the walls of a large city. Inside the walls are growing monster cedar trees, said to be thousands of years old.

Crockery coffins are proposed by a Philadelphia inventor. His idea is to glaze them, thus making a tight and imperishable receptacle, the object being to protect under-ground water currents from pollution.

To test his marksmanship a young man of Sonora fired at a crow. His aim was bad, for a young lady who was passing on the highway received the ball in her mouth, between her parted lips. She suddenly shut her teeth upon it and held it. Her only injury was a slight cutting of the lips and the breaking of the enamel on her upper front teeth.

"Two toes of my buried foot overlap each other and pain me dreadfully," said the wife of Jacob Bereau, of Marlboro, Mass. The leg had been amputated and buried one month. The husband, unknown to the wife, had the leg exhumed and the toes straightened out, and she said she knew by the relief that followed the exact moment when the act was performed.

Five hundred years B. C. the Etruscan ladies fastened their coils and braids with spear-shaped pins, as beautiful as they were useful. Some of them were made of ivory and some of bronze and silver, They were ornamented in various ways, some with busts carved upon them and some with full length reclining figures. Venus rising out of the sea and stroking back her wet hair was a favorite design.

In Iceland the woman have votes as well as voices in church affairs. The custom has existed there for ages, and is kept up by the Icelanders who have emigrated. There are in Dakota, Montana and Manitoba nearly a dozen Icelandic congregations. These recently met in convention at Mountain, Dakota and adopted a synodical constitution. There was considerable discussion, but finally it was decided by a two thirds vote that the women should continue to enjoy their ancient privilege.

In New Orleans strikingly beautiful women may be seen of a Sunday morning at the Cathedral, or at the French opera upon some special occasion. Their complexions are olive; their hair black and lustrous; their eyes large, dark and expressive; their hands and feet small; their figures slender and graceful; their carriage stately and dignified; their taste in dress exquisite. These types are by no means rare, but as a class it may be doubted whether the Creole women can be pronounced handsome.

In the first generation a man reckons only two ancestors, his father and mother. In the second the two are changed to four, as he had two grandfathers and two grand mothers. Each of these four had two parents, and thus in the third generation there are to be found eight ancestors, that is eight great-grandparents. In the fourth generation the number of ancestors is sixteen, in the fifth thirty-two, in the sixth sixty-four, in the seventh 128, in the tenth 1,024, in the twentieth 1,048,576, in the thirtieth 1,073,741,834. This may prove that the whole world is akin.

Downright Cruelty.

To permit yourself and family to
"suffer!"
With sickness when it can be prevented and cured so easily
With Hop Bitters!!!

Having experienced a great deal of
"Trouble!" from indigestion, so much so that I came near loosing my
Life!
My trouble always comes after eating any food—
However light
And digestible,
For two or three hours at a time I had to go through the most
Excruciating pains,
"And the only way I ever got"
"Relief!"
Was by throwing up all my stomach contained. No one can conceive the pains that I had to go through, until
"At last?"
I was taken! "So that for three weeks I lay in bed and
Could eat nothing!
My sufferings were so that I called two doctors to give me something that would stop the pain; their
Efforts were no good to me.
At last I heard a good deal
"About your Hop Bitters!
And determined to try them."
Got a bottle—in four hours I took the contents of
One!
Next day I was out of bed, and have not seen a
"Sick!"
Hour, from the same cause since.
I have recommended it to hundreds of others. You have no such
"Advocate as I am."—Geo. Kendall, Allston, Boston, Mass.

Columbus *Advocate*, Texas, April 21, '83. Dear Editor:—I have tried your Hop Bitters, and find they are good for any complaint. The best medicine I ever used in my family. H. TALENER.

☞ None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messrs. N. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

To polish a stove, rub with a newspaper.

Salt increases the heat of the water in the boiling of potatoes.

Half a cup of vinegar in water will make an old fowl cook quickly.

Lard may be made perfectly sweet by boiling a raw pared potato in it.

If nutmegs are good, when picked with a pin oil will constantly ooze out.

The wings of turkeys, geese and chickens are good to wash and clean windows, as they leave no dust or lint like cloth.

A charming design for a bureau or sideboard cover has clover blossoms and leaves in the natural colors, with a spider-web back-ground.

If you wet the under crust of a pie with milk just before putting into the oven it will be a rich and yet delicate brown without baking until the crust crumbles.

By a Japanese process sea-weed is made into paper, so transparent that it may be substituted for window glass. When colored it makes an excellent imitation of stained glass.

It is claimed that a paste made of equal parts of sifted ashes, clay and salt, with a little water, will be found very effective for filling and cementing cracks in stoves and ovens.

To keep insects out of bird cages, tie up a little sulphur in a bag and suspend it in the cage. Red ants will flee from a closet or drawer, if a small bag of sulphur be kept in those places.

Graham mush is a good substitute for rice pudding on some occasions. Make just as you do cornmeal mush, but add a few berries or raisins or English currants. Serve with milk and sugar.

A refreshing beverage for an invalid is made by slicing a tart apple after peeling it and adding a small piece of lemon peel and three lumps of sugar; pour boiling water over it and strain.

Potato crust for meat pie is made by adding one teacupful of cream to six large potatoes that have been boiled and mashed fine. Add flour enough to roll and a little salt, and handle as little as possible.

Many cooks consider it a great improvement upon ordinary apple sauce which is to be served with roast goose or with pork, to rub it through the cullendar, and then beat it with a spoon until it is very light and almost like pulp.

Brass ornaments, that have not been gilt or lacquered, may be cleaned and a very brilliant color given to them, by washing them with alum boiled in strong lye, in the proportion of an ounce to a pint, and afterward rubbing them with a strong tripoli.

Corks may be made air and water tight by keeping them for five minutes under melted parafine; they must be kept down with a wire screen. These corks have a perfectly smooth surface and may be introduced or drawn out easily and seal perfectly.

A nice breakfast relish may be made by slicing cold sweet potatoes and setting them in the oven to warm. Thicken some milk or cream with a little flour and season with butter, pepper and salt. When the potatoes are hot pour the sauce over them and serve.

Scotch short bread made by this recipe is recommended: Half a pound of butter and a quarter of a pound of sugar mixed to a cream; add one pound of sifted flour, knead and rool it half an inch thick. Bake slowly. If the cake is preferred very sweet use six ounces of sugar.

Any kind of cold boiled fish may be utilized for breakfast or lunch. Pick the fish into flakes and put it into a saucepan with enough milk to moisten it, seasoning with pepper and salt. Add a little butter, and when quite hot pour it on buttered toast, garnishing with hard-boiled eggs, cut in slices.

If you want a good cream cake, put three teaspoonfuls of baking powder into two cups of flour and sift the mixture into a bowl. Beat the yolks of four eggs light, then add one and one-half cups of sugar to them and beat together a few minutes. Pour into the flour and mix well, then add one-half cup of boiling water, then the beaten whites of three eggs. Flavor with vanilla and bake in jelly tins. Whip one cup very cold, thick, sweet cream and one small cup of sugar together, and put with chopped figs between each layer of cake.

Helpless Upon a Friendless Sea!

Who, in taking passage in a great trans-Atlantic steamer, does not feel a thrill of exultation over her magnificent power. Against her the Storm King may hurl his elemental forces, nor pierce her armor, nor stop her onward course.

But let me describe a scene when, one morning in mid-ocean, there came an alarm from the pilot house followed by a cry: "The ship's rudder is lost!" From the confident expression, consternation came to every face. The wheelman being helpless to direct her course, the vessel was at the mercy of wind and wave.

The captain had been negligent—the hangings of the rudder were allowed to wear weak, and suddenly it had dropped deep into the sea!

Strong in intellect, in physical vigor, in energy and ambition, man confronts, undaunted, gigantic tasks and commands applause for his magnificent achievements. But, all unexpectedly, an alarm come—the rudder of a constitution is gone. He has been careless of its preservation; mental strain, ambitious achievements, irregular habits, over-work, have destroyed the action of his kidneys and liver. This would not occur were Warner's safe cure used to maintain vigor. And even now it may restore vitality to those organs and give back to the man that which will lead him to the haven of his ambition.—*The Traveler.*

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

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clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs.

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Palpitation, dropsical swellings, dizziness, indigestion, headache, sleeplessness cured by Wells' Health Renewer.

"Rough on Corns."
Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick complete cure. Hard or soft corns, warts, bunions.

"Buchu-Paiba."
Quick, complete cure, all kidney, bladder and urinary diseases, scalding, irritation, stone, gravel, catarrh of the bladder. $1, druggists.

Bed-Bugs, Flies.
Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

Thin People.
"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia, impotence, sexual debility. $1.

"Rough on Pain."
Cures cholera, colic, cramps, diarrhœa, aches, pains, sprains, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism. 20c. Rough on Pain Plasters, 15c.

Mothers.
If you are failing, broken, worn out and nervous, use "Wells' Health Renewer." $1. Druggists.

Life Preserver.
If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots.

"Rough on Piles."
Cures piles or hemorrhoids, itching, protruding, bleeding, internal or other. Internal and external remedy in each package. Sure cure, 50c. Druggists.

Pretty Women.
Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity, don't fail to try "Wells' Health Renewer."

"Rough on Itch."
"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains.

"Rough on Catarrh."
Corrects offensive odors at once. Complete cure of worst chronic, also unequaled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath. 50c.

The Hope of the Nation.
Children, slow in development, puny, scrawny and delicate use "Wells' Health Renewer."

Catarrh of the Bladder.
Stinging, irritation, inflammation, all kidney and urinary complaints cured by "Buchu-Paiba." $1.

"Water Bugs, Roaches."
"Rough on Rats" clears them out, also beetles ants.

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Daily, Sunday, and Weekly Editions.

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and REPAIRING of all kinds done a the SHORTEST NOTICE and the LOWEST PRICES. Also, Planing, Sawing and Wood Turning with improved machinery. Also, all kinds of heavy work done. Carriage smith shop connected. All parties trusting me with work will be honorably dealt with. All work warranted.
D. M. CHUTE.
Ebensburg, October 24, 1884.

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Dr. La Barge, SUCCESSOR TO
In diseases of the Blood, Skin and Bones.—Nervous Debility, Impotency, Organic Weakness, Gonorrhea, Syphilitic and Mercurial Affections. Scientific treatment; safe and sure remedies. Deformities Treated. Call or write for list of questions to be answered by those desiring treatment by mail.
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REMEDY
NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL

Lots of People Say,
"OH MY
BACK."

Here is Solid
A 1 TESTIMONY
from Hard Working Men.

Machinist and Builder.
"I have been troubled years with kidney and bladder difficulty. After using four bottles of HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY I have been completely cured."—William C. Clark, Mason and Builder, Auburn, N. Y.
* * * "Health is better than wealth." * *

Machinist.
Mr. George Karg, Machinist, 1138 Ridge Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., says:—"My disease started when I was quite a young lad by having weak kidneys. I have used just six bottles of HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY, and I solemnly proclaim, 'I feel like a new man.'"
* * "Good counsel has no price, obey it." * *

Mechanic.
Mr. Henry Williams, Mechanic, East Bridgeport, Conn., says:—"About two months ago I caught a heavy cold, which settled in my kidneys. I got a bottle of HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY and with the first dose began to get well."
* * * "Light suppers makes long lives." * * *

Railroad Man.
Frank B. Lee, office N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Little Falls, N. Y., June 8, 1883, says: "My father, 62 years old, had severe kidney and bladder disease for 20 years, urination causing acute pain. The weakness was so great he was obliged to wear a rubber bag. Twelve bottles of HUNT'S Kidney REMEDY completely cured him, and we consider it remarkable. We cheerfully recommend it."
* * * "Deeds are better than words." * * *

HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY has stood the test of time. It has been before the public for twenty years, and has cured every year thousands of people suffering from various diseases of the Kidneys and Liver, and kindred disorders, who had failed to get relief from doctors and who expected never to be cured. Thousands of testimonials from such persons attest its value. Send for book.
* * * "Alls well that ends well." * * *

Sold by all druggists. Price $1.25.
HUNT'S REMEDY CO., Providence, R. I.
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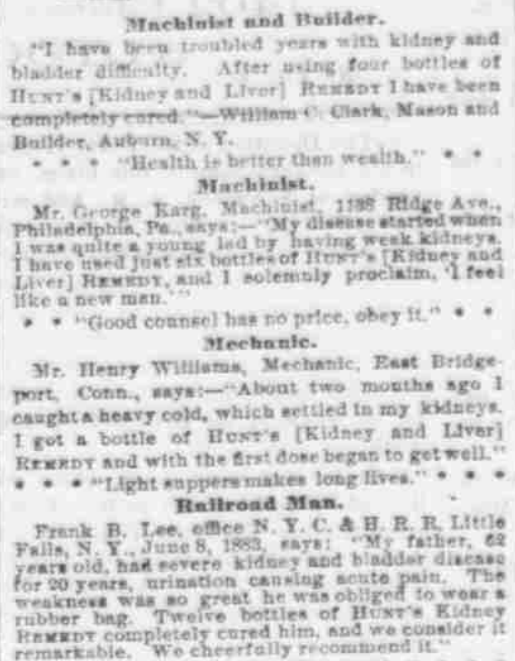

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Millions bear testimony to its wonderful curative effects.

It is a purely Vegetable Preparation, made from the native herbs and roots of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol.

It removes the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health.

It is the great Blood Purifier and Life-giving Principle; a Gentle Purgative and Tonic; a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the power of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to.

The Alterative, Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Anti-Bilious, Solvent, Diuretic and Tonic properties of VINEGAR BITTERS exceed those of any other medicine in the world.

No person can take the BITTERS according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Bilious, Remittent, Intermittent and Malarial Fevers are prevalent throughout the United States, particularly in the valleys of our great rivers and their vast tributaries during the Summer and Autumn, especially during seasons of unusual heat and dryness.

These Fevers are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these organs, is absolutely necessary.

There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as it will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus forearmed.

It invigorates the Stomach and stimulates the torpid Liver and Bowels, cleansing the blood of all impurities, imparting life and vigor to the frame, and carrying off without the aid of Calomel, or other minerals, all poisonous matter from the system. It is easy of administration, prompt in action, and certain in its results.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Pneumonia, Dizziness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are at once relieved by VINEGAR BITTERS.

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Skin Diseases, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Swellings, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations, Humors and diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of the Bitters.

Pin, Tape and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like VINEGAR BITTERS.

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For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, this Bitters has no equal.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood when its impurities burst through the skin in Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when, and the health of the system will follow.

In conclusion: Give the Bitters a trial. It will speak for itself. One bottle is a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

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Warranted the best. Grain drills: the celebrated Pennsylvania, the only perfect force feed phosphate attachment in use. Cider Mills: the celebrated American and young American. CORN SHELLERS, HAY PRESSES and STANDARD IMPLEMENTS generally. Send for catalogue A. B. FARQUHAR, Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, York Pa.

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SELLERS' LIVER PILLS
have stood for 50 years the Standard Remedy for the cure of Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Sick Headache, and all derangements of the Liver. Read:—"Sellers' Liver Pills cured me of Liver Complaint, which compelled me to quit work."—Wm. Andrews, Baltimore. "I can recommend Sellers' Liver Pills. They have saved hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills."—Thos. Adams, Big Sandy, Kentucky. Price 25c. a Box. Sold by all Druggists and country Store-Keepers. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa.

VIRGINIA FARMS Mild Climate. Cheap homes. Northern Colony. Send for circular. A. O. BLISS, Centralia, Va.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

Items Which Will Prove of Interest to Our Readers.

Frozen orange is a new Florida ne or.

The germs which give rise to malarial fever have been found by two Itali physiologists.

European manufacturers are said to be adopting the plan for making paper as tough as wood or leather by mixing chloride of zinc with the pulp in course of manufacture.

The tuberose is now cultivated extensively as a field plant in Natal, South Africa, and so favorable is the climate that flowers in the open air may be had every month in the year.

Statistics show that 'over' ninety per cent. of mad dogs are retrievers, or animals so called, and that mongrels are much more liable to hydrophobia than dogs of pure breed.

The generation of heat by friction has been applied in England to the production of a friction still, with which survivors of shipwrecks may obtain steam and fresh water from sea water without the aid of fire.

It is computed that a twelve inch wall built of hard-burned bricks and good lime and sand mortar could be built 1,600 feet high before the bottom layer would be crushed. If Portland cement were added to the mortar [illegible] feet might be reached.

The Paris Horticultural Congress to meet in May, is to discuss, among other questions, the influence of the age of seeds upon the plants which they produce, and the possibility of cultivating other mushrooms than the common edible variety.

A race of hairless Americans is threatened. It has been estimated that already one half the adult men of American birth living in our cities are bald, and baldness is extremely liable to be propagated in the male line, and to appear a little earlier in each successive generation.

A comparative statement of the death rate in England and Wales for the two decennial periods from 1871 to 1880 and 1861 to 1870 has just been published, and shows a decrease of 1,100 deaths a year in each million of inhabitants. The deaths from diphtheria and fevers supposed to be due to unhealthy surroundings were greatly reduced in number.

Layers of stone containing some of the supposed human footprints lately found near Lake Managua, in Nicaragua, have been sent to the Vienna Natural History Museum. The stone is a volcanic tufa and the impressions are remarkably clear and distinct, and, if genuine, prove the existence of man in Central Africa at a very remote period.

In a communication to the Meteorological Society of Austria, M. G. Li ner has described the remarkable discovery that the moon has an influence on a magnetic needle. The phenomenon is said to be more prominent when the moon is nearest the earth, and to be very marked when she is passing from her full to her first or second quarter. The disturbance reaches its maximum when the moon is in the plane of the equator, and is greater during the southern than in the northern declination.

The adaptations with which plants are provided for making the most of the water that comes to them in the form of rain or dew are thus classified by Lundstrom, who made them a subject of special investigation: Depressions in the form of leaf cups or grooves in the epidermis; hair formations, in tufts or borders; hydroscopic membranes as spots or stripes on the epidermis; and anatomical adaptations, such as water absorbing textures and swelling glands. None of these features are found in the submarged parts of plants.

After a study of nearly 12,000 cases Dr. Herman Brehmer an able German physician, rejects the theory of the contagiousness of pulmonary consumption. He finds the disease to be due to deficient nutrition of the lungs, which may result from various antecedent causes, such as inherited defects of constitution, and vital organs impaired by disease, injury, or mode of living. He believes that the operation of all these causes may produce such changes that it may be possible—years, even decades in advance—to predict with great probability which members of a given family will be afflicted with pulmonary consumption, and which will remain healthy.

The author of "Two Years in the Jungle," Mr. Hornaday, defends the elephant from the charge that its sagacity is of a very mediocre description, and that its reasoning faculties are far below those of the dog and possibly other animals. He declares it to be the most intelligent of all animals. "A horse," he remarks, "that will promptly back at the word of command, or a dog that will back and stand on its hind legs when told to do so, is considered quite accomplished; but in India any well trained elephant, at a word or a touch from his driver, who sits astride of his neck, will 'hand up,' 'kneel,' 'speak,' (trumpet), 'salaam,' (salute with his trunk), stop, back, lie down, pull down an obstructing branch, gather fodder and 'hand up' to his attendant, turn or lift a log, or drag it by taking its drag-rope between its teeth. It will also protect his attendants and attack a common enemy with fury." Contrast with this the performances of our most intelligent breed of dogs, the pointer. Even when young and trained under the most favorable circumstances they are at best capable of being taught but a few things, as to 'go on,' to 'charge,' to go in a given direction, and retrieve."

A MICROSCOPIC slide in the possession of the Manchester Philosophical Society, contains the Lord's Prayer written within the space of the 405,000th part of an inch. The minute speck can be found with powerful microscopes only with great difficulty, as the focus of the lens must be made to cover the exact spot bearing on the object. It was engraved in several years by Webb, some years ago by the aid of an instrument now in the possession of the society.